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FIVE SOCIALISTS CONVICTED UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

Jury in Federal Court in Chicago
Finds Party Leaders Guilty
—Motion for a New Trial
Is to Be Argued Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The five Socialist leaders on trial here for the past month were found guilty by a jury on Wednesday afternoon. The charge was violation of the Espionage Act. The men convicted are Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who in 1911-12 served a term in the United States Congress as the first Socialist to be elected to that body; Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the American Socialist Party; J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the American Socialist, former official party organ, and of its successor; William F. Kruse, secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, all of these last three working at the party's national offices in Chicago, and Irwin St. John Tucker, for a few weeks during 1917 director of literature at national offices, head of the People's Council movement in Chicago, and a writer and lecturer on Socialist subjects.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Judge K. M. Landis began his instructions to the jury. A few minutes after 11 o'clock, the jury retired, and at 4:45 p. m., having had lunch in the meantime, it returned with a verdict of guilty.

The first ballot, an informal ballot, stood 10 to 2 for conviction. The first formal ballot showed 11 for conviction and one holding out. The third ballot showed 11 for conviction and one not voting. This verdict was signed by the jury, asked by the defense, brought assent to the verdict from each juror.

The maximum penalty under the Espionage Act is a fine of \$10,000 and 20 years in the federal penitentiary.

Counsel for the defense immediately entered a motion for a new trial, and Jan. 23 was set by the court as the date on which to hear arguments in support of the motion. Meantime the convicted men were continued under the bond given under the indictment.

Seymour Stedman, attorney for the Socialist Party and director of the defense in this trial, himself a member of the national executive committee of the party, when asked for a statement by The Christian Science Monitor after the verdict, said:

"The controlling class in this country are sowing the dragon's teeth, and I hope they don't welch when they sprout." Victor Berger said: "I am not guilty. I've stood for my principles for 37 years, and I'll die for them if need be."

The jury, however, it was evident from conversation had with jurors after their discharge, had not viewed the issue as socialism. Said one of the jurors to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Socialism was not on trial."

The defense played up strongly the issue of free speech, characterizing the trial as one of American liberty. The charge of the Judge to the jury on this point was of such a nature a statement was sought from the defense as to how they regarded it. Mr. Stedman said:

"The charge of the Judge upon the freedom of speech under the First Amendment of the Constitution was a better interpretation of that clause of the Constitution and more in accordance with its meaning as it was meant by those who forced its adoption, and in accordance with the history of the period and the conditions under which it was placed in the Constitution, than any recent decision by any of the judges in the United States courts. Comment on this feature of the charge is not to be considered as any expression of opinion on the charge as a whole, which involves the refusal of requests made in behalf of the defendants."

The charge of Judge Landis on freedom of speech was as follows:

"It was the conscious purpose of a defendant to the defendants to state the truth as he or they saw it, and to do this clearly and persuasively, in order to lead others to see things in the same way, with the object of bringing about a modification, a reconstruction, or reshaping of national policy, in accordance with what he or they believed to be right or true, and unless obstruction of the recruiting and enlistment service was his or their object, or injury of the military or naval forces of the United States, or opposition to the success of the United States in the war intended, the jury should find him or them not guilty."

"The defendants had a right to entertain, communicate and advocate in good faith their religious, economic and political opinions, and their views respecting the war, its causes and effects, and anything involved in, related to, or growing out of the war. Against this right the law is not aimed, and if this is what the defendants have done they are not guilty. The law punishes only the bad faith communication and advocacy that consciously, purposely seeks to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty, or to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service; and in this the law invades no man's constitutional right of free speech."

OPPOSING GROUPS IN CHINA TO CONFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Chinese authorities in Great Britain assert that a North and South conference in China will be held at Nanking, and since the parliamentary issue is the only real one between the two, there would not seem to be much doubt of a satisfactory solution. There is no fighting in progress, and none likely, though there is a certain amount of brigandage in Shensi, due mainly to the economic issue, which often only needs a purely local issue to fan it into flame.

There is, however, reason to believe that China's case as it is likely to be put forward at the Peace Conference, will raise a number of difficult points, not merely of a general nature. Some will take time to solve.

BERLIN MINISTRY IS PREPARED TO FIGHT

Government Reported Ready to
Oppose Ruthless Methods of
Extremists by Armed Force—
Spartacus Controls Railways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—News from Berlin remains obscure, but although heavy fighting appears to have occurred, the extremists have failed so far to gain possession of the Chancellery and to achieve decisive success. Nevertheless they are in possession of the newspaper offices, administrative office of the railways, state printing offices, and telegraphs. The government, meanwhile, has been unable to carry out its decision regarding Herr Eichhorn's dismissal, and Mr. Joffe, as well as Mr. Radek, is reported in the capital and engaged in active Bolshevik propaganda.

Meanwhile, both extremists and Majority Socialists have apparently rejected the Independent Socialists' offer of mediation. A Berlin telegram dated Monday afternoon states that the government is gathering for its defense all elements willing to support law and order, and will certainly repulse any attempt, armed or unarmed, by the Spartacus group and other radicals to overthrow it.

The message quotes a government official as declaring that "if the Spartacus people attack, they will find us ready. We have all the troops necessary, and the government's friends today disarmed thousands of Spartacus adherents who were trying to demonstrate in front of the government buildings."

"Herr Eichhorn will not remain in office. We do not want to fight, but if fighting comes, it will not be our fault."

A further Berlin telegram states that the German Government, in connection with Mr. Radek's arrival in Berlin, telegraphed the Central Soldiers' Council on the eastern front and to all soldiers' councils in the East, inquiring how Mr. Radek was able to pass the frontier control, and requesting that the frontier should be carefully guarded, and the penetration of anarchy into Germany impeded.

Street Fighting in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—Messages from Berlin report the capital as having entered upon the third day of serious street fighting. The position remains difficult to determine, but the Majority Socialists now appear to have decided to deal drastically with the extremists. Thus they are still reported as refusing the Independent Socialists' attempt at mediation, and Herr Noske, who has been appointed governor of Berlin and commander-in-chief of the troops loyal to the government, is reported as having served out "Flammenwerfer" to his men, and is distributing arms to the Majority Socialists also, on the understanding that they are used for defense purposes only.

Meanwhile rumors are circulated that von Hindenburg has gone to Berlin to place himself at the government's disposal. No further details as to the actual results of the fighting are available.

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY WITH ZIONIST POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, has written to the Zionist organization informing it that he has been authorized to make the following declaration:

"The Japanese Government gladly takes note of the Jewish aspirations to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people, and looks forward with sympathetic interest to the realization of such a desire upon the basis proposed."

ZIONIST DELEGATES SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Jacob De Haas, executive secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, and Dr. Schmayer Levin, a member of the Zionist Inner Actions Committee, sailed on the Carmania on Wednesday for London and Paris, where they will join the Zionist delegation to the Peace Conference, which is led by Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVES COPENHAGEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—Rear-Admiral Alexander Sinclair's squadron, consisting of the light cruisers Cardiff, Ceres, and the destroyers Wolfhound, Vendetta, Valmyre, Windsor, Woolstone, and Wakeful, has left Copenhagen for return to England.

CAPE TO CAIRO AIR ROUTE PROJECTED

Chief of British Air Staff Outlines
Plans for Mail Service by
Air Through Africa and
From London to India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The commercial aviator in the light of war experience was the subject of an address delivered by Maj.-Gen. Sir P. H. Sykes, chief of the Air Staff, before the London Chamber of Commerce at the Cannon Street Hotel this afternoon.

Aviation is now on the threshold of a new existence, declared General Sykes; the opportunity is unrivaled, and the conditions ideal. Above all, the progress and development of aviation must inspire confidence on the part of the public and the business community. There must be no flash in the pan, or exploitation of the new industry by ignorant or unscrupulous persons. The drafting of legislation for the government for civil flying was being pushed on with all speed, and it had been found that private and domestic legislation depended for its character on the findings of the international congress.

To avoid delaying the commencement of private flying in Great Britain, preliminary regulations had been drafted and would come into force, it was hoped, during the first week of the new Parliament. With the enacting of interim regulations, the trans-Atlantic flight for the Daily Mail £10,000 prize would, as far as Great Britain was concerned, be open to all comers, including friends in America.

This particular enterprise, added General Sykes, had long been under consideration at the Air Ministry, though not, of course, with a view to the prize and, last June, arrangements were seriously commenced with a view to testing the possibility of bringing aerial reinforcements from America. The problem was not so much one of the endurance of the machine and personnel, but of navigation, meteorology, and wireless.

General Sykes then told how the air force had "blazed the trail to India" and indicated the route for future mail services on this 6000-mile journey. The machine would fly direct from London to Marseilles, then by a short stop at Pisa or Rome, to Taranto, then to Suda Bay in Crete, where an English aerodrome at present existed. The machine would next proceed to the coast of Africa at Soltum, a subsidiary aerodrome, where petrol could be taken, and then, with a possible stop at Marsa Matruh, would proceed to Cairo. Cairo must be equipped as a first-class stop, and repair base, since it was the half-way house to India.

The route would then lie by way of Damascus and Baghdad, both possessing subsidiary aerodromes. The next point would be Basra on the Tigris, which would require to be developed into a first class aerodrome, if the route were permanently adopted. Next, Bushire, and along the coast to Bender Abbas, India being reached in the next stage at Karachi. Hyderabad and Jodhpur were the remaining stops to Delhi. Thus 25 aerodromes and landing grounds were necessary on this route.

"I think we are justified in looking forward to the approach of a weekly mail service by air between London and India, the time of passage not exceeding seven or eight days," added General Sykes, and he then went on to describe "another air route which the Royal Air Force hope to open up, the All-Red route from Cairo to the Cape." Survey parties had already been sent out from Cairo, he said, to report on such facilities as existed, and to secure information. This flight would be undertaken both by aeroplane and flying boat. In each case, the route followed would be the Nile to Lake Tanganyika. It was hoped to provide landing grounds every 200 miles, passing through Assuan, Wadi Halfa, Abu-Hammed, Khartoum, Kodak, Lado, Lake Albert, Jinja and Ujiji.

The flying-boat route would be Karonga, on Lake Nyassa, Blantyre, Beira, Lorenzo Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town—5700 miles in all. The aeroplane would proceed from Elizabethville to Livingstonia, Bulawayo, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Cape Town—3300 miles. Dealing with recent achievements in passenger services, the Air Staff chief instanced the carrying of Mr. Paul Cravath, and Mr. Crosby of the American mission to Paris and back on the same day, the trip being made in four hours and 20 minutes.

RUSSIAN APPEAL TO BE ALLOWED PLACE IN PEACE CONGRESS

High Authority States That Ger-
man-Bolshevik Menace Would
Be Checked by Arms Supplied
to Anti-Soviet Governments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—On inquiring of a high Russian authority in London, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the press statements that a provisional council of Russians is being formed in Paris for maintaining communication with the Peace Conference are substantially correct. The Christian Science Monitor informant, personally, however, would have the statement read to the effect that the council in question claims actual admission to the Peace Conference. Developing his reasons for this standpoint, he explained that the nucleus of the council was formed about a month ago, when the Russian ambassadors of Rome, Paris, Washington and London met in Paris to formulate a definite and united plan of action in view of the impending Peace Conference.

Since then, Prince Lvoff and Mr. Konovloff have arrived in the French capital, while Mr. Sazonoff, the former Russian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Stuve, the well-known economist and cadet leader, are due to arrive shortly.

Mr. Tchakowsky, head of the northern government, has also been invited to attend, and has signified his willingness to do so, providing transport facilities are forthcoming. Now a body of Russians, thus composed, has every claim. The Christian Science Monitor informant maintains, to speak for its country, and in defense of this contention, he was able to state that both the Omsk and the southern Russian governments are prepared to recognize Mr. Sazonoff as their representative at the Peace Conference, while the assent of the northern government is a foregone conclusion from the fact that it requested Mr. Sazonoff's former assistant at the Foreign Office in Petrograd to become its foreign secretary.

Surely these three governments, acting thus in concert, The Christian Science Monitor informant said, have a right to claim that their accredited representatives be admitted to the Peace Conference proper, and surely the council which is prepared to recognize Mr. Sazonoff as their representative cannot be expected to act in merely a consultative capacity to a conference at which Russia's fate is decided with no Russians present.

The fact that Russia was, and still is, one of the Allies, is recorded permanently in the sacrifices she has made in the allied cause, and her sons cannot submit to her exclusion from the assembly which is to determine the final settlement, nor can they acknowledge the right of other nations to reach decisions regarding her own affairs in which she had no voice.

Public opinion in those parts of Russia not in the grip of the Bolshevik terrorism is rapidly becoming consolidated and articulate. The Christian Science Monitor informant declared, and he predicted that the Allies would rue the day indefinitely if they fail finally to lend a helping hand to the real Russia in her hour of need.

To refuse to intervene against the Bolsheviks on the ground of being democratic is like refusing to rescue a woman from the attack of a wild bull because you are a vegetarian, he declared. Humanity alone, apart altogether from political considerations, should rally the democratic nations to the Russian people's assistance against an alien tyranny imposed upon it deliberately by the German, who, having gained so much during the war by the nefarious move, now stands to win everything from the Allies' failure to decide upon a definite and unified policy for the rescue of Russia from German domination.

(Continued on page two, column two)

TRADE WITH SYRIA TO BE RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Board of Trade has issued a general license authorizing the resumption of trade with Palestine and Syria, as far north as the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway, inclusive.

ALLIED COUNCIL OF WAR MEETS TODAY

President Wilson May Attend as
"Prime Minister of the United
States" at the Request of the
French Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—It is the desire of M. Clemenceau that members of the inter-allied superior council of war should meet tomorrow, to submit to him questions relative to the Peace Conference.

Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino will arrive from Rome tomorrow morning, and M. Clemenceau is waiting to hear by telegram whether Mr. Lloyd George will be able to reach Paris in time.

It is officially announced that M. Clemenceau has requested President Wilson to sit at the Peace Conference in his quality as "prime minister of the United States," and President Wilson has intimated that, in this event, he will not claim his position as head of the state.

GERMANY'S CONCERN FOR POSEN STATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—A Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende reports the German people as extremely anxious regarding the prospect of losing the province of Posen, inasmuch as its importance to Germany is now greater than ever, seeing that it is Germany's principal granary and easily her richest province from the agricultural standpoint.

It is also a great cattle-raising area and produces enormous quantities of potatoes and sugar. The diversion of these products, it is declared, would be a catastrophe for the whole of Germany, and especially for Berlin.

PROFITS TAX BRINGS CANADA LARGE YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to a government memorandum the total assessment made under the business profits war tax to date is over \$58,000,000, of which over \$4,000,000 have been collected. It is estimated that by the end of the present fiscal year about \$65,000,000 will be realized. This is more than double the estimate made in the budget speech in which the Business Profits War Tax Act was introduced.

OPERATION OF NEW ACT IS POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Board of Trade announces that the coming into operation of the Merchant Shipping Convention Act of 1914 has been postponed until July 1.

GENERAL PERSHING RETURNS TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—General Pershing has returned from his 10 days' visit to the American bases in the South of France.

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PUBLIC AID IN NEAR EAST NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson has replied by cable to a message from Cleveland S. Dodge, treasurer of the \$20,000,000 fund to be raised for relief in the Near East, who cabled that the President's request to Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 to feed Europe is leading the public to think that this campaign is to be dropped. The President said:

"The appropriation asked of Congress for handling food relief is not intended in any way to take the place of the subscription being asked for relief and rehabilitation in the Near East. I hope that this subscription will not in any way be interrupted or reduced. The need is immediate, and very great."

IDAHO RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT

State Legislature Votes Unani-
mously in Favor of Prohibition
for United States—Nineteen
States Have Now Ratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—After tabling the proposal to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment on Tuesday, the Idaho Senate voted unanimously on Wednesday to favor the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the United States. The State House of Representatives voted to ratify the amendment on Tuesday and also cast a unanimous vote.

The ratification was the first legislative action of the lower house of the Fifteenth Idaho Legislature, enacted after its organization.

In thus casting unanimous votes in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, Idaho has gone on record as the second state in the Union to favor ratification without a dissenting vote. The other state to ratify unanimously was South Dakota, which voted to ratify on March 19-20 of last year. This action of the Idaho Legislature makes a total of 19 states, out of a necessary 36, that have now ratified the amendment.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.	
Number that stand in favor, 19.	
Number that stand against, 0.	
Number that have yet to vote, 29.	
Number needed of those yet to vote, 17.	
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:	
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.	
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.	
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.	
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.	
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.	
MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.	
MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.	
TEXAS—March 4, 1918.	
DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.	
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.	
ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.	
GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.	
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.	
FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.	
MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.	
OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.	
OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.	
IDAHO—Jan. 8, 1919.	

Ratification in Colorado

Senate Favors Amendment But Lower House Has Still to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado.—A concurrent resolution in the Colorado Legislature to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment was adopted on Wednesday in the Senate, with one dissenting vote. Action is still to be taken in the House of Representatives where, however, a vote is expected in the next three days. Little or no opposition is looked for.

Liquor Move in New York

Plan Reported to Give Extended Public Hearing on Ratification Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The latest move by the liquor interests in their attempt to hold back the wave of prohibition from this State is reported to be a plan to give an extended public hearing on the question of ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment after the ratification resolution is introduced in the Legislature at Albany. Against this, both the state Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union have taken a firm stand, on the ground that the issue already has been fought out, the voters having made the prohibition candidates overwhelmingly victorious in the primaries of the Republican Party, which controls the Legislature.

The Democratic Party, it is said, (Continued on page four, column five)

CLAIMS OF ITALY IN MEDITERRANEAN GREATLY EXTENDED

Countries Interested in Eastern
Shores of Sea Develop Larger
Claims During Period Before
Meeting of the Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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LONDON, England (Wednesday).—

In recording the claims of the various powers at the Peace Conference, it has to be remembered that ministers are very like Bismarck's honest broker. That is to say, they are apt to ask for very much more than they can hope to receive. It is this which has led to the resignation of the Socialist leader, Signor Bissolati, who found himself eventually becoming party to the Italian claim for the greater part of Asia Minor. The fact is that the longer the delay in the meeting of the congress the more stupendous the claims become. Thus when France claimed Syria, Italy responded with a demand for Anatolia. And when Italy's demand for Anatolia was registered, France promptly produced a fresh request, this time for Armenia.

Ever since the Picot-Sykes agreement was concluded, Asia Minor has resembled nothing so much as a jigsaw puzzle, the patterns of which, varying from time to time, have represented the latest developments in the proposed fresh national frontiers. Italy's first difficulty was with the Jugo-Slavs, then with the Greeks, next with Signor Bissolati, and the final one threatens to be with the Peace Conference. But Italy stoutly affirms that she has no intention of seeing the Mediterranean become a French lake, and that indeed becomes more evident every day. Italy's preliminary claim was for the Trentino, and for the littoral of the head of the Adriatic, including Istria and the three great harbors of Trieste, Pola, and Fiume. Then came the demand on strategic grounds for the whole of the Dalmatian coast as far south as, and including, the harbor of Valona.

When objection was made to this, Italian apologists replied that it was quite impossible to defend the peninsula without possession of the opposite coast, and pointed to the historical fact that the Romans themselves discovered this and that the Italian-speaking population fringing the eastern seaboard of the Adriatic had its birth in the Roman colonists of the empire, who came to inhabit a district which then had little or no value save as a bulwark to Rome. From the Adriatic, the claim was soon extended to Asia Minor. To do the Italians justice, it has to be admitted that they did not start the Asian jigsaw, though it has to be admitted that they participated in it. The original culprit was Russia, with her claim for Constantinople and Armenia, a claim backed by threats to which her allies were practically compelled to listen.

Even now, Italy maintains she does not particularly desire to insist on her Asian claim. But if France wants Syria and Armenia, then the question of the French Mediterranean crops up, and Italy's claim, which once began with Adalia, extends to all Anatolia and what not.

Anatolia, though standing for those provinces which form the extreme western part of Asia Minor, is, strictly speaking, the old Greek word for Asia Minor itself. In the heart of Anatolia lies the country from which the Osmanli Turks spread, sword in hand, over neighboring territories and finally conquered an empire. The name Anatolia, was first used in the restricted Greek sense in the Tenth Century. The Greeks applied it to the country under the Byzantine emperors, and the word is retained under the form of Anadolli by the modern Turk. It constitutes the western prolongation of the high plateau of the Armenian tableland. The interior consists of a series of plateaus having an average elevation of 3000 feet, with bare steppes, salt plains, marshes and lakes. Mountains skirt the northern along the Black Sea shores and extend the whole way to the Mediterranean, being cut into groups by cross valleys.

The region was an early seat of civilization, the country having passed under the supremacy of one race after another, whilst it has been the scene of numerous wars. The west coast was early lined with Greek cities, which became the seats of opulence, learning, poetry and the arts, and great centers of colonization. In the first half of the Sixth Century B.C. the kingdom of Lydia, under Croesus, attained the height of its splendor. Croesus was, however, conquered by the Persians, who extended their power over the whole country. The rule of Macedon succeeded that of Persia, after the disruption of Alexander's empire, the Seleucid kings of Syria were dominant. During that period various states arose, such as Pergamon, Bithynia, Cappadocia and Pontus. The Romans made their appearance in the Second Century B.C. and vanquished the Syrian ruler, Antiochus the Great. In the following century, Pontus was a mighty realm under

centuries were to pass, in fact, before the Turk established a hold. Then it was that the Seljuk Turks made themselves masters of the region, establishing the sultanate of Rum, with its capital first at Nicea and then at Iconium. It was not, however, until the close of the Thirteenth Century that there was witnessed the beginning of the power of the Osmanli Turks. Anatolia, and with it the whole of Asia Minor, gradually became a great base whence Muhammadan conquests were carried to Europe. The ancient Greek divisions of Anatolia, Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Galatia, Lycania, Phrygia, Cilicia, Caria, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Cappadocia and Mysia and Lydia, came under Turkish rule, and in time were governed direct from Constantinople.

The earliest Osmanli sultans enforced the Turkish language, and to a large extent the religion of Islam upon the conquered Greeks, and from that time the last traces of western civilization began to disappear. Now, however, after many years of retrogression, the large Greek increase in Anatolia, the establishment of railways, and the spread of other than Turkish interests, all so to show that the tide is at length turning in favor of western civilization. The war has undoubtedly completed the process, and Turkish ascendancy regionally must eventually become limited and innocuous.

The population of Anatolia, according to recent estimates, is about 10,000,000, and is composed of a number of different races. Turks are, of course, found all over the country, and probably occupy the foremost position both in commercial and in political life. Greeks and Armenians, however, constitute a considerable fraction of the populace, and commerce is to a great extent in their hands.

Zionist Conference Called
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A conference, to which all Zionist organizations in allied and neutral countries, including the newly created states of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, have been invited to send delegates, will be held in London on Feb. 11, 12 and 13.

Its purpose will be to inform representatives of the different Zionist federations about the political situation, and to determine the Zionist policy at the Peace Conference.

Chinese Message to Mr. Wilson
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Acting Foreign Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tching Loh, has communicated to the Daily Chronicle's special correspondent in Peking a message that the President of the Chinese Republic and the Cabinet has adopted for dispatch to President Wilson at Paris. The message runs as follows:

"The policy which you have espoused, to form a League of Nations in order to maintain the cause of justice for all countries, whether big or small, as well as to maintain the peace of the world, is one of the greatest importance. If President of the Republic of China, together with her people, fully endorse and support this policy, and express the sincerest hope that every effort will be spent to make it succeed, in order that the world may enjoy peace and happiness."

FRENCH PLANS FOR UNION WITH SYRIA

Means of Developing Syria in Economic and Educational Ways Are Considered at Congress Meeting at Marseilles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MARSEILLES, France (Wednesday).—At the Syrian congress here, the educational section contributed extremely interesting reports on the progress of education in Syria, and of the influence which has been exercised by Lyons University on the country's development. The establishment of a Muhammadan university at Damascus, and of other centers of higher education, was also the subject of a report, which received the support of Cherkil Ganem, who advocated the establishment of Muhammadan primary schools.

The public works section covered a number of reports on schemes for the building of railways. Syrian harbors were discussed and the necessity for the development of cross-country roads emphasized.

The director of the Ottoman Bank announced the establishment of a branch house to be known as the Syrian Bank, while a member of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce recommended the reduction of freight rates to Syria. A representative of the Department of Foreign Trade stated that the establishment of an information bureau in the Levant was being considered.

Cherkil Ganem declared that the congress was an expression of the will of the two peoples, united by bonds centuries old, to effect the emancipation of Syria. Public opinion in both France and Syria demanded the political integrity of the country, and no solution to the Syrian question would be acceptable which in any way lowered the position of France in the East, a position which she had won for herself by immense sacrifices.

On the evening of the third day of the congress, a banquet was given by the Chamber of Commerce, at which M. de Monzie spoke of the necessity of the federation of Syria into a united whole.

RUSSIAN APPEAL TO BE ALLOWED PLACE IN PEACE CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

which is at the back of the Bolshevik régime, and has already gone far toward establishing its hold upon the country.

Success in that venture, The Christian Science Monitor informant pointed out, will mean realization of a German-Russian block, which will remain a sinister fact in world politics for decades to come, and will prove a serious problem for no power more than for the British Empire, whose hold on India will be permanently threatened by realization of the Berlin-Moscow-Tashkent dream, which has already replaced the Berlin-Baghdad scheme in German affections.

Asked what, in the existing circumstances, he would have the Allies do, The Christian Science Monitor informant said he fully recognized the dispatch of large military forces to be quite impracticable, but what he did urge was the raising of volunteer armies for Russia's assistance and, above all, a generous supply of equipment, ammunition and war material generally, all of which the Allies possess in such abundance at the present moment in consequence of the sudden conclusion of the war.

Russia, he pointed out, has been far more severely blockaded than Germany during the past four years, and it is really owing to the fact that, thanks to the Germans' good offices, the Bolsheviks are the only element furnished with accessories of war, and so have been enabled to establish and maintain the position they hold.

The Russian soldiery can no longer be persuaded to advance unarmed into battle as they did for so long, but once the armies of the Russian Government, established on the fringe of the Bolshevik Russia, are properly equipped, they will be able to account for the Bolsheviks themselves, without material aid from outside.

At the same time, however, the Christian Science Monitor informant insisted that the moral aid of the Allies is a vital necessity for these three governments, plunged as they are in a struggle against such fearful odds.

If only, he declared, the Allies would confirm from their several seats of government, the declaration of friendship and loyalty made to all three Russian governments by their representatives on the spot, and would formally recognize those governments, not only as de facto administrations, but as duly authorized representatives of the Russian people, the administrations in question would gain that stability of which the Allies now require them to give proof by their own unaided effort.

The Christian Science Monitor informant, in fact, characterizes as dangerous sophistry the idea that the Bolsheviks should be regarded as a Russian element entitled to consideration as such. Rather, he maintains, should they be dealt with as nothing less than enemies of mankind, and to hold the real Russia responsible for the Russian collapse and all its consequences, and refuse it a place at the Peace Conference, which is its by right, is a policy which, if followed, will bitterly avenge itself.

Bolshevik Aim at Labor

Purpose Said to Be to Disrupt the American Federation

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Government officials have learned that a Bolshevik Soviet has been organized in New York. The Bolshevik aim first, it is reported, to get recruits in the American Federation of Labor, the purpose being, if possible, to disrupt that organization. It may be said in this connection that the officials of the American Federation of Labor are thoroughly awake to the dangers of this menace, and there is no effort to belittle the gravity of the situation.

There are a number of factors which officials take into account in forming their estimate of the situation touching this question. The first one is that no conditions must be permitted to develop in this crisis in this country, when the nation is the chief support of harmonious democracy, which will detract from the country's power to render its full measure of assistance to the world in the reconstruction period now dawning. They realize that every movement which tends to ward disorder and defiance of law is a movement against the nation's function of helpfulness at this time. In this class are the I. W. W. organization and the activities of the Woman's Party in defying law and order here.

The I. W. W., whose members are looked to as the near allies of the Bolsheviks, have been quiet recently, but the organization manifests indications of again becoming active. In the far Northwest the I. W. W. loggers and lumbermen formed a union between themselves and the Socialists under the name of Loyal Legion, under which they have been receiving war wages in the spruce camps. But now that the war is over the Loyal Legion will disappear and the I. W. W. organizations will return to their former practices of destruction.

Persons familiar with labor conditions take the view that the most effective, and really the only method, for the defeat of Bolshevism in the United States is to remove cause for discontent. American Federation of Labor officials are proceeding on the theory that the unionizing of labor and the general application of the practice of collective bargaining will serve most effectively to remove discontent than other agency that may be employed. The position is taken

that the employers of labor everywhere by uniting with labor to the extent of permitting organization and collective bargaining will help in removing the food on which Bolshevism feeds, but labor cannot do it alone.

"Justice for All"

Motto Which Mr. Roosevelt Selected for the New Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ivan Nardodny, vice-president of the Russian American Asiatic Corporation, who at the beginning of the Russian revolution sought, with other Russians, to have Theodore Roosevelt sent as head of a mission to Russia, has made public a letter mailed to him by Colonel Roosevelt on Dec. 12.

"My Dear Nardodny: I am glad you are translating Fisk's 'Critical Period of American History.' Like every good American, all my instincts are for friendship and admiration toward Russia. I welcomed the revolution which overthrew the autocratic and bureaucratic tyranny of the Romanoffs. I was saddened and rendered indignant by the tyranny and anarchy with which the Bolshevik leaders supplanted it. I now most earnestly hope to see a genuine republican Russia, a democratic Russia, the United States of Russia, a democratic Federal Republic of Russia come out of the present chaos. The motto must be justice for all and an abhorrence of class tyranny of every kind. With all good wishes, faithfully yours,"

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

United States Forces in Russia
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—United States forces operating in Siberia and Northern Russia total 12,941 officers and men, the War Department announced on Wednesday. In Siberia are 255 officers and 7267 men, and in Northern Russia are 5419 men.

FRENCH VIEWS ON WILSON PROPOSALS

Well-Known Journalist Seeks to Reconcile League of Nations Idea With System of Balance of Powers in Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Commenting on President Wilson's speech at the Quirinal, M. Auguste Gauvain of the Journal des Debats says: "It is impossible not to see the intention in the insistence with which the President spoke of the Italian people and omitted all reference to the Italian Government. Without passing a rash judgment," continues M. Gauvain, "it may be said that President Wilson wished to show himself all the more cordial towards the Italians because he abstained from complimenting their government. Knowing that he is minutely informed with regard to Adriatic and Balkan affairs, one is obliged to draw some conclusions from his speech."

Going on to refer to the President's Monte Carlo speech and his criticisms of the old system of the balance of power as against the idea of a firmly united League of Nations, M. Gauvain says: "The idea will need further development, for it seems to hold the germ of a misunderstanding. The opposition between the two systems is not so strong as President Wilson appears to believe. Before the war, pacific powers were placed under the necessity of maintaining an equilibrium as the only imaginable safeguard against the hegemonic Germanic enterprise. From the time that the German Government refused to adhere to the limitation of naval armaments, even under the form of a tacit engagement, it was useless to hope that the government would renounce its ideas of domination, to enter a society of nations. It was therefore a necessity to prevent these aggressive schemes by grouping those powers resolved to defend the peace. Germany once beaten, the situation assumes a different aspect. Her defeat permits serious consideration of the constitution of a league for the maintenance of peace. But it does not dispense some of the members of this future league from taking special precautions against the return of an offensive on the part of the conquered yesterday."

"The two things are not in any way irreconcilable. While forming part of the projected league the states actually allied against Germany can remain more particularly united with a view to the protection of the work which they have just accomplished together. Neither Spain nor Chile can be asked to watch with the same care as ourselves to the policing of the peace in Central Europe."

"Since President Wilson prides himself in wishing to prevent a return of fresh conflagration, there is every reason to suppose that his point of view and ours will end by adjusting themselves."

LEAGUE'S UTILITY PROGRAM OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Governor Francis of North Dakota outlined in his biennial message to the Legislature a program for a big state-owned industrial system. Concurrent resolutions were introduced in the Legislature ratifying the constitutional amendments voted on at the recent election. Five of these were declared passed, but one, claiming, in a State Supreme Court action to be decided next Tuesday, not to have passed. The amendments have a broad bearing on the Non-Partisan League program.

BRITISH STRATEGY IN FINAL STRUGGLE

Field Marshal Haig's Dispatch Shows Germans Were Thrown Off Their Guard and Lost Heavily in Prisoners and Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The British public is already anticipating with considerable eagerness the publication of Field Marshal Haig's dispatch, promised for tomorrow, on the last and perhaps the most vital phases of the whole war. It has been known, of course, in military circles that the British armies had succeeded in winning perhaps the most decisive effort of the campaign when they smashed up the vast and apparently impenetrable defenses of the Hindenburg system. Little emphasis, however, had hitherto been placed upon this factor, and the general public had to content themselves with the knowledge that the British had effected a most one-half of the captures on the western front during the three final months of the war.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—(British Wireless Service).—An historic document written by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies on the western front, is to be published tomorrow. It deals with the operations of the British armies from the end of April, 1918, when the situation was most critical, up to the conclusion of the armistice.

The document opens with a recital of the situation when the British armies had been forced to give ground before the tremendous German onslaught in the spring offensive and when the German forces on the western front greatly outnumbered those of the Allies. The only course open for the Allies was to preserve their front unbroken until summer could bring additional American forces and enable them to face the Germans on something like a footing of equality.

By an exhibition of wonderful tenacity, says the document, the allied troops preserved their line intact until July 18, when they did move. Field Marshal Haig says the complete success of the allied counter-attack on that date marked the turning point in the year's campaign. There followed, he adds, a complete change in the whole military situation.

"The German army," Sir Douglas Haig continues, "had made its effort and had failed. The period of its maximum strength had been passed, and the bulk of the reserves accumulated during the winter had been used up. On the other hand, the position of the Allies in regard to troops had greatly improved."

"Fresh troops made available during the late spring and the early summer had been incorporated and trained. The British Army was ready to take the offensive, while the American Army was growing rapidly and had already given convincing proof of the high fighting qualities of its soldiers."

From that time, Field Marshal Haig says, until the victorious conclusion of the armistice the Allies never looked back. First came the onslaughts which drove the Germans from their carefully-prepared positions, each in itself a tactical event fitting into the superb strategy conceived by the allied high command. Regarding the preparations for the attack at Amiens, the Field Marshal says:

"Instructions of a detailed character were issued to the formations concerned calculated to make it appear that a British attack in Flanders was imminent. Canadian battalions were put into line on the Kemmel front, where they were identified by the enemy as corps headquarters were prepared and carefully cleared stations were erected in conspicuous positions in this area. Great activity also was maintained by our wireless stations on the first army front, and arrangements were made to give the impression that a great concentration of tanks was taking place in the St. Pol area. Training operations in which infantry and tanks cooperated were carried out in this neighborhood on a day on which the enemy's long-distance reconnaissance and photographic machine were likely to be at work behind our lines."

"Rumor that the British were about to undertake a large and important operation on the north front quickly spread. In the course of our subsequent advances convincing evidences were obtained that these different measures had had the desired effect, and that the enemy was momentarily expecting to be attacked in strength in Flanders."

The Germans were completely deceived, Field Marshal Haig says, and in the early morning mist of Aug. 8 British troops caught the surprised Germans and captured 13,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns and vast quantities of ammunition and stores of all kinds.

Following the storming of the German lines on all parts of the battle front, came a period when the fighting was entirely in the open, except for such use as could be made of villages and natural cover. Here, according to the Field Marshal, British cavalry took a wonderful share in the operations, and the only aim of the enemy was temporarily to hold up the advancing Allies in order to unravel the tangle of their forced retreat.

Press Comment on the Dispatch
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, former Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, writes in the Daily News: "Our gratitude to Field Marshal Haig and the British

armies the tribute which is their due. The British Commander justly claims that the decisive effort of the whole campaign was the battle of Cambrai, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 8, in which the British first, third, and fourth armies broke through the vast defenses of the Hindenburg system."

"This victory broke General Ludendorff's nerve and was the cause of the first appeal to President Wilson for an armistice, and it broke the morale of the German people."

"In the three months from August 8 to November 11 the British won eight great victories which yielded 188,700 prisoners and 2840 guns. In this final campaign the French armies took 139,000 prisoners and 1450 guns, the Americans 43,300 prisoners and 1421 guns, the Belgians 14,500 prisoners and 274 guns, so that the British army, though rather less than one-third of the total allied strength in the west, was responsible for almost one half the captures on the most difficult and vital sector of the whole front."

The Daily Chronicle says: "When historians examine the miracle by which 59 British divisions inflicted such crushing defeats on 99 German divisions, it seems probable that, without belittling our men's amazing heroism, they will find a material explanation in our possession of a tactical superiority due to swift tanks."

The Daily Telegraph says: "It is interesting to note the praise that the Field Marshal gives to tanks. So great has been the effect produced upon the Germans by British tanks, he says, that in more than one instance when real tanks were not available results were obtained by the use of dummy canvas tanks."

The Daily News says: "The risk royally accepted by the British Commander-in-Chief when Marshal Foch arranged that defense should give place to attack has never yet been realized. Early in July, Crown Prince Rupprecht's Army was facing the British opposite Douai with reserves intact, ready for an attack. Nevertheless, Marshal Foch, anticipating an attack upon Rheims, transferred all the eight French divisions in Flanders to that sector and he also had four French divisions moved south to the Somme in order to enable him to transfer four more French divisions to his right flank."

"A few days later a further four divisions were asked for and duly dispatched to the French front. The British force north of the Somme was thereby weakened by 16 divisions. If Rupprecht had struck before Foch the consequences might have been alarming, but Foch struck first and Rupprecht's opportunity was lost forever."

UKRAINIANS MEET IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.—The Ukrainian convention here revealed its stand on the language question by protesting against the amendments to the Saskatchewan School Act, which abolished all languages except English and a limited amount of French from the public schools of the Province. It also objected to the appointment of Dr. J. T. M. Anderson as Director of Education among the New Canadians on the alleged grounds that he was unsympathetic to the Ukrainians.

The convention indorsed the recently accomplished union of the Ukrainians in Europe into one independent republic of Ukraine; expressed satisfaction at the downfall of the Skoropadski dictatorship; appealed to the allied governments for support and recognition of the claims of the Ukrainian people in Europe to the establishment of the independent Ukrainian state at the coming Peace Conference; requested the allied powers to grant official recognition to the Ukrainian press correspondent from Canada at the coming Peace Conference; urged the immediate repeal of the War Times Election Act by which the Ukrainian citizens of Canada have been disfranchised; expressed strong disapproval of the Polish usurpation of the eastern half of Galicia and of the Province of Cholm; demanded the immediate repeal of the order-in-council prohibiting the publication of Ukrainian books and newspapers without the English translation in parallel columns.

PRICE OF WATER TOO HIGH, SAYS GOVERNOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—At a conference recently with a committee of the board of supervisors, Gov. C. J. McCarthy declared that the present charge for water furnished to shipping at this port, which is \$1.50 per 1000 gallons, should be reduced to 50 cents. To permit this reduced rate, and to make up for a yearly loss of \$26,000, which would otherwise fall on the waterworks department, the Governor has instructed the Attorney-General to prepare a bill for the Legislature providing that the interest and sinking fund on Honolulu waterworks bonds be paid by direct taxation instead of from the revenues of the department. At present the department pays out \$60,000 yearly on the interest and sinking fund.

INTERVENTION PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—About 300 men calling themselves the soviet delegates of Russian workers are meeting in this city to protest against what they call intervention in Russia. They are discussing plans for the organization of soviet here, and they urge the steamship lines to lower their rates so that more of the Russians in the United States may return to Russia. One resolution demands the return to the Russian Soviet Government of the ships said to have been taken over by England and the United States during the war.

ITALIAN PRESS ON BISSOLATI AFFAIR

Resignation of Socialist Leader Regarded as Triumph of Sonino Policy Over Progressive Views Held by Signor Orlando

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The Corriere della Sera and the Secolo, both of which have stood throughout for a conciliatory policy toward the Jugo-Slavs, take a serious view of Signor Bissolati's resignation, and pronounce it a fact of very far-reaching significance. They show scant approval of the decision of the other Reformist Socialist ministers, who have remained in the government.

That Baron Sonnino has scored a victory over his more or less discontented colleagues is the view expressed. The choice had to be made, the Corriere della Sera declares, between the policy dear to Signor Bissolati and Signor Orlando, and that dear to Baron Sonnino.

Possibly Signor Orlando would have found the necessary eloquence to persuade Baron Sonnino, as he has done so many other times in like circumstances. Only this time the crowd applauded Baron Sonnino. The Jugo-Slav excesses, the Corriere continues, have played the game of the parties opposed to any compromise, but it was, above all, the intoxication of victory which induced public opinion in Italy, as in France and England, to make the most extensive claims.

The Corriere does not disguise its opinion that consistency and sincerity demanded that Signor Orlando should follow Signor Bissolati's example. It professes itself unable to say if the deputies and senators had had to choose between the policy begun and favored by Signor Orlando and that of Baron Sonnino, which would have won, but it declares that a strong man does not give way in such circumstances, adding that Signor Orlando has given way, although he may have in good faith believed he was making a sacrifice for his country.

Of the two conceptions of duty, the Corriere expresses its preference for that of Signor Bissolati, with whom it affirms its complete solidarity. It makes the same point as that advanced by Filippo Turati, the well-known official Socialist, in his article in the Secolo, namely that "Wilsonism" is the best remedy against Bolshevism, and considers Italy should support President Wilson against the opposition coming from any quarter.

Signor Turati affirms that the choice before the world at the present time is between two symbolic names, Wilson or Lenin. Meanwhile the Giornale d'Italia, which is a strong supporter of Baron Sonnino's program, declares that while Signor Bissolati's resignation has been a painful impression on the country, it has not changed the course of national policy by one millimeter.

ARAB OFFICIALS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Emil Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, has returned from London, accompanied by General Nury Faei, chief of staff of the Arab northern army.

PRESSBURG OCCUPIED BY TZECH SOLDIERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Christian Science Monitor European News Office learns from an authoritative Tzech source that the Hungarian War Office announcement that 4000 Tzech troops have occupied Pressburg is correct. The statement that the men were in Italian uniform is explained by the fact that they belonged to the Tzech troops who have been fighting in Italy.

Indeed, the Christian Science Monitor informant added, the Bohemian population has often been startled of late by the appearance of what at first sight looked like French, Russian, or Italian troops, but who, when approached in what was assumed to be their native language, invariably replied in good Tzech.

As to the question of Pressburg, the Christian Science Monitor informant explained that, although superficially a Magyar town owing to the fact that it was the administrative center of Western Hungary, the bulk of its population in Slovakia, as is the population of the whole of the surrounding district, and consequently Pressburg district will quite rightly be incorporated in the Tzecho-Slovak state.

QUEEN REPLIES TO KING GEORGE'S NOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Queen Wilhelmina, replying to King George's message regarding the hospitality offered to interned British prisoners in Holland wrote:

"It is a great satisfaction to me to hear that the sympathy which the officers and men of the British Army have received in my country, has been able to contribute to the happiness and comfort of those who have suffered from hardship and misery of their experiences in war time."

BIG SOUTH DAKOTA YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota.—The total agricultural production of South Dakota for the year 1918 was \$331,119,000, according to the official report of the Department of Agriculture. This is the largest production in the history of the State, being \$15,770,000 in excess of that of 1917. Wheat produced heads the list with a value of \$161,234,000, while corn comes next with \$123,310,000. The value of the live stock sold during the year aggregates \$124,401,000.

W. H. HAYS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—W. H. Hays, Republican National Committee chairman, arrived here on Wednesday in advance of the meeting of the Republican National Committee to be held in Chicago on Friday.

MOTOR REGULATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A bill has been filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate proposing penalizing persons who operate motor vehicles so carelessly as to trespass the person or property of others.

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RECONSTRUCTION
IN THE BALKANS

Future Reconstruction Requires a Knowledge of Past Internal Friction — Balkan Question Largely a Bulgarian One

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England — Throughout history the territories of the Balkan Peninsula and those bordering on the Aegean Sea have occupied a position of supreme importance. In ancient and medieval times supremacy in the Near East was the symbol of imperial might; the mineral resources of the peninsula contributed largely to the wealth of Rome and Byzantium, and for centuries it was the nerve center of the world's commerce. But, above all, it was valued as the great commercial communication between East and West. Right down to the Sixteenth Century the treasures of the Orient were exchanged for the merchandise of the Occident along busy caravan routes, which stretched from the Eastern Mediterranean across Asia Minor, and from Belgrade through the Balkan Peninsula and Constantinople and on to the Persian Gulf.

Down to the Sixteenth Century! And then the intercourse ceased. It has been the destiny of the Balkans to blight almost every organism which came under their influence. And so it was in the case of this enormous traffic between Europe and Asia. The Ottoman conquest blocked the contemporary interchange, and it was due very largely to this development that Western Europe set off in quest of new routes and new markets, and that sea-power became the dominating force in politics and commerce.

In particular, it is to the ensuing search for a new way to the East that we owe the discovery of the Cape route by Vasco da Gama in 1498. The Mediterranean cities then lost their prime importance, and it was not until five centuries later, as a result of the cutting of the Suez Canal and the consequent restoration of a Mediterranean route, that they began to regain their old position.

Within recent years, as the Baghdad Railway approached its completion, the land route has been steadily regaining its quondam importance. It is at least significant that the railway from Belgrade through Constantinople to the Persian Gulf follows very closely the old caravan track; significant also that German ambition to control the new land communications between East and West should have been the cause of the greatest war in history. And it is interesting to note that the rearmament of the Serbian Army at Nish did more than herald the dawn of peace. It meant that the power of Germany, like the power of ancient Rome, was finally broken in the Balkans.

It will be impossible, in the course of this discussion, to dip very deeply into the past history of the peninsula. Suffice it to say that it has been the battlefield of nations since the dawn of history. Many of its vicissitudes may be easily explained. As has already been pointed out, it was the highway between the East and West. It was in turn the center of world power and the symbol of world power. It was, and is, open to easy invasion from either Europe or Asia, and, as a result, in the Middle Ages, as now, it was peopled by a welter of races. One-man empires rose and fell in historically rapid succession; but there never was and possibly never will be, any organized state permanently extending its sway over the entire peninsula.

This fact is very largely due to physical causes. The Balkan Peninsula is essentially a land of mountains; but, even so, its center is occupied by a prominent triangular massif, with its angles at Belgrade, Salonika, and Constantinople, respectively. The main communications skirt its foothills, so to speak; there is no main thoroughfare across it. Thus this massif divides the peoples of the peninsula and renders the creation of any centralized state practically impossible. It may be argued that in some instances geography sharply conflicts with ethnography; but the fact remains that some geographical features necessarily exercise a decisive influence upon political construction. Geography has so ordered that Serbia's only satisfactory outlet to the Adriatic must pass through lands ethnologically Albanian. Geography again has erected a barrier between the Bulgars and Macedonia, and provided a corridor between Belgrade and Salonika.

The Balkan Peninsula has often been described as "The Danger Zone of Europe." This application might have been justified simply by the aftermath created by the successive incursions of different tribes and races; but, as a matter of fact, the danger springs from internal and external causes, and often from a combination of both.

Internal dispute has arisen from the conflicting claims of diverse nations. You are confronted with a comparatively small tract of territory inhabited by Greeks, Serbs, Albanians, Vlachs, and Tartar-Mongols or Bulgars; Greeks, Serbs, and Bulgars have all held sway over the peninsula; all of them were subdued by the Ottoman invasion. And the retrogression of the Turk precipitated what may be described as a scramble for possession of the lands thus liberated.

The purely external causes of conflict were, of course, occasioned by the struggle between Austria and Russia to secure predominance in the peninsula. For many years there seemed little hope that the Balkan States would be capable of maintaining an independent existence. Indeed, from a geographical point of view, the chances were all against this solution. Austria had long sought an outlet on the Aegean Sea, and Russian

pretensions to Constantinople persisted until a recent date. Despite the treaty concluded with the Hapsburgs by Catherine the Great in the eighteenth century, whereby the Balkans were divided into spheres of influence, there followed a tug-of-war between the two autocracies, and it was the misfortune of the Balkan principalities that they were used as pawns in the game. In later years pan-Germanism, which desired to use the peninsula as a bridge between the Central Empires and Turkey, sowed trouble in the Balkan lands with a heavy hand, and whereas Russia had scored in her duel with Austria, she began to lose ground when Germany came on the scene.

The combination of internal and external causes, or, in other words, the exploitation of the Balkan States by Russia and Austria, respectively, provoked the most important of the Balkan wars. For example, it was at the instigation of Austria that Serbia attacked Bulgaria in 1885. The conflict of 1878 was occasioned by the Russian effort to secure possession of Constantinople, and it was in an attempt to score off Austria that Petrograd drew the "Big Bulgaria" as outlined in the Treaty of San Stefano. The war of 1912 was precipitated by Bulgaria at the instigation of Austria, who desired to strangle Serbia—a country which since the accession of King Peter, in 1903, had followed a Russophile policy. Armageddon itself commenced with Austria's attempt to annihilate Serbia, and Bulgaria's intervention followed a pact with the Central Empires. It is obvious, therefore, that the Balkan States themselves are not entirely to blame for the reputation which they possess in Western Europe. They have been, in large measure, the victims of the rapacity of great powers.

Before the setting out to discuss schemes of future reconstruction, it will be advisable to ascertain the cause of past internal friction. If this cause can be located and removed, then we shall be in a fair way to establish those harmonious relations which are essential to the peace of the Balkans in particular and the world in general. Now, a great deal too much has been written and said concerning the alleged irreconcilability of the aspirations of the Balkan States. As a matter of fact, there has been little serious friction between four out of the five Balkan kingdoms—Greece, Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro readily adjusted their ambitions, and 59 per cent of the trouble during the past decade can be traced to the inordinate ambition of Bulgaria. With the possible exception of Rumania's desire to secure the Southern Dobruja, it is not the fact that Bulgaria was regarded in 1913 as a bear's skin ripe for division. All the local nations were following up the Ottoman retrogression; all were advancing into the vacuum created by the disappearance of the Turk from Europe. The Balkan question is very largely the Bulgarian question. Greece, Serbia and Rumania will go to the Peace Conference with a common program, without rival claims. Therefore, what Bulgaria has been settled, the Balkans will have been settled.

What were the motives which dictated Bulgaria's attitude in the conflicts of 1912, 1913 and 1915? The war of 1912 was regarded in Western Europe, as in Greece and Serbia, as a war of liberation, a holy crusade. All the parties to the Balkan League were to work for the common object of freeing the Christians of Macedonia from the Turkish thrall. But we have since learned that Bulgaria embarked on a war of conquest. M. Gueshoff, the Bulgarian statesman who negotiated the treaties, has confessed, not only that Bulgaria aimed at the creation of the Balkan League of San Stefano, but that she made use of Serbia to serve her own ends. This, of course, was a vastly different ideal from that which governed the acts of the other parties to the alliance. It was an ideal which, had it not been carefully concealed during the pourparlers, would have stifled the Balkan League at birth. Small wonder that the outcome was unsatisfactory.

There was nothing in the nature of a holy crusade about the conflict of 1913. In this case, Bulgaria, on her own confession, made a clear bid to secure the hegemony of the Balkan Peninsula. To this end she sought and obtained a promise of Austrian assistance, and rendered abortive all Russia's attempts to settle the dispute by arbitration. But for the ungovernable avarice of Bulgaria there would have been no Second Balkan War. Had she subscribed to the ideals which in the main controlled the policy of her neighbors, the Balkan League might have been transformed into a confederation.

Similarly, in 1915, it was territorial rapacity which persuaded Bulgaria to throw in her lot with the Central Powers and attack Serbia. Had she been more tractable, it would not have been difficult to form a new Balkan League, encompassing Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, which would speedily have reduced the German Empires and Turkey to impotence.

We are obliged, therefore, to regard Bulgaria as the obstacle to Balkan harmony, and whether we desire to establish in Southeastern Europe a Balkan confederation which shall be the counterpart to a League of Nations, or merely wish to remove future causes of friction and erect a rampart against possible German aggression, it is obvious that Bulgaria must either be squared or rendered powerless. There is no middle course. In the absence of a complete change of heart and a full and frank renunciation of the imperialistic tendencies which have thus far controlled her policy, it must be made impossible for her again to provoke her neighbors.

In the near future there will be heard a great deal more about Bulgaria's desire for so-called "national unity." Her statesmen make no secret of their determination to obtain at the peace table what they have lost upon

the battlefield. The Allies will be told that the Serbian Morava, Macedonia, Kavalla, Eastern Thrace and the Dobruja are Bulgarian, and regaled with the divers arguments carefully adapted to each individual pretension. And the Allies will be invited to gratify the lust of a country which has fought against them, and to which may be attributed the responsibility for the greatest of their misfortunes, at the expense of friends who have sacrificed their all for the common cause.

It is, then, necessary to examine Bulgaria's claims in some detail. There is no difficulty in obtaining exact information thereon. For many years she has conducted a well-organized propaganda in Europe and America, so that there remain few, if any, original considerations to be set forth.

Not only may the arguments which are advanced be observed, but the extension which Bulgaria's aspirations have undergone from time to time. The Bulgarian nation is a parvenu nation, and it is one of the characteristics of the parvenu that his desires have a tendency to center upon things which appear to be most easily obtainable at a given moment. Thus Bulgaria has always coveted the territories which seem to her to be most easily appropriated. Sometimes Macedonia is, the most ardently wished-for; on other occasions Turkish Thrace; again, Kavalla, or the Serbian Morava.

ON THE AMERICAN
WEST COAST

The Kingfisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One could not walk far by the waterside on the American west coast without encountering a kingfisher, and very likely half a dozen or more. There was one deserted village, the forsaken and forgotten one-time terminal of a transcontinental road, where, strolling along the solitary and grass-decorated wharves, they would leave their perches on pile heads in a continual succession before one down the length of the deserted docks. Then, at the end of the last stringer, the jumping-off place, scanning the long-drawn regiment of piles that never had been covered, an extension of the original great wharf projected before the terminal was removed, upon almost every other one, far out into the still bay, and down the quiet shore one might reckon another saucy crest and alert head wisely scanning the water below.

Quite ordinarily with the kingfishers would be seen the little grebes, whose queer leap upward from the water and serpentine S-like entry with no remaining ripple never lost the element of swift surprise, or failed to leave the impression that the bird had turned and passed through a loop of his own body in the air before entering the water.

Not alone on the Pacific coast, though, is the kingfisher a familiar bird to those who stroll by quiet waters. Of all waterside dwellers he is, with the herons and bitterns, probably the most widely distributed over the American continent, being noted by Dr. John C. Van Dyke upon the sluggish, thickly silted waters of the lower Colorado River, in the midst of its deserts, though there, perhaps in sympathy with his environment, he appears, as do other birds, to be silent. Slaty blue above, white below, belted and crested in black and white, the kingfisher's plumage is distinctive as his startled flight, rising and falling, the while sounding his queer rattling cry. A familiar creature of the Indian village and pioneer settlement, he shows himself adaptable to the exigencies of increasing population and metropolitanism. Unmolested, he grows familiar enough, as has been observed, to conduct his fishing close to man habitation, even in the turmoil of a railroad freight yard.

The American belted kingfisher, Ceryle alcyon, as the ornithologists love to call him, handsomely, perhaps he is, is very soberly clothed compared to his European elder brother. The old-world bird, Alcedo ispida, is resplendent in peacock blue and green above, going to a rich deep blue in the tail feathers, with a bright orange belly and collar. Unlike the American bird, he is without the proud little crest that marks our native kingfisher, but to compensate for his smooth-crowned head has an orange and red beak, and red legs and toes. A shy and solitary bird, often only a momentary glimpse of him is had, prior to his leaving his perch, and for the beholder there is but the impression of a flash of iridescent blue stream as the bird speeds up or down stream to his shelter. So brilliant is his plumage, that in countryside England it was held that to gaze too long upon it was injurious to the eyes.

The English kingfisher haunts fresh water for preference. The American bird is as commonly seen by the sea margin as inland. Particularly is this the case on the Pacific coast, where the kingfisher is one of the most characteristic birds of the seashore. So much is this the case that among the Indian tribes of the upper coast the bird has an important place in the system of totemic symbols, and in the solemn ceremonies of the native secret societies, the one bearing the kingfisher mask and whistle has a place of dignity and consequence among the dancers.

They have a fixed perch. Though the bird will fish at various points in the course of a morning, there will be one above others which he will prefer, and makes his most constant station. To eyes that can read signs, the little worn place on the overhanging willow branch will, when the bird is not there, betray his past position. To be confirmed past dispute by the small pellets of disgorged fish-bones that will often be found on the ground or among the pebbles near by.

The writer has had the uncommon experience of seeing the mother kingfisher instructing her young. This

was in a backwater of Vancouver Harbor. She was observed to bring the four young ones to the overhanging limb of a tree, perhaps seven feet or so from the water. Here they sat in a round-shouldered row, their crests faintly rising and falling as they became interested, interrogative or quiescent. Three or four times in succession the mother bird dived from the branch to the water, the first time or two merely touching its surface, and then boldly splashing into it, and returning to the perch. Then, with some scolding, chattering, and a few hard slaps from the mother's bill, one of the youngsters was induced to make the attempt. Timidly he fluttered half the distance to the water, made a clumsy turn, let out a laughable croak of alarm as he stumbled in the air, and his mother beside him, climbed back to the perch again. Numbers two, three and four were slapped, coaxed and pushed into the descent to the water that looked so wet and so far away, the turn above its surface, and the return to the perch.

On the fourth or fifth round, number one left his perch at the tap of mother's bill with alacrity, went the whole way to the water, turned and reascended in practically three motions, to the clapping of bills, the rattling of the mother's approving cry and the excited crest-erecting interest of his brothers. Thereafter, with some illustrated system of manner, it seemed to become an irregular contest of ability to reach the water and return to the perch in the smartest style. Before the observer moved and disturbed the family, one at least of the young birds had got a fish, and all the others in emulation were splashing in the water as boldly as their parent.

CONTROL OF COTTON
TRADE IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special

CALCUTTA, India—The government decision to control the Indian cotton spinning and weaving trade in order to check any tendency to profiteering at the expense of the consumer is the subject of a protest on behalf of the Bombay Mill Owners Association, which objects to the proposed regulation of the Indian trade while leaving the import of cotton untouched. With regard to the position in Bengal, which has become acute owing, as alleged, to the impossibility of procuring clothes at prices open to poor people, the Bombay millers suggest that this is due not to the increasing price of cotton, but owing to the poor prices which the cultivators are getting for their rice and jute. Instead of controlling the cotton mills, therefore, the cotton mill owners suggest that the government would do better to proceed to control the jute mills and the rice crops.

The Bombay mill owners go on to say: "The proposed control of cloth followed by reports regarding an excess profits tax, has brought about an unprecedented crisis in the cloth market. Most mills have entered into forward contracts, and control will interfere with timely delivery, as merchants, fearing a big drop in prices, are seriously considering a concerted move to refuse to take delivery of any goods ordered by them. The fall in the prices of cloth is already 25 per cent, and a further fall will inevitably produce panic and bring about a financial crisis. When the merchants combine not to take delivery the mills will be helpless to enforce it. My committee adheres to the view that the only effective method of reducing the price of cloth is the prevention of the hoarding of goods, both Indian and foreign, by merchants, with intent to profiteer."

In the meantime the local governments in various provinces have, at the instance of the Indian Government, taken a census of the cotton goods stocks available. The result has been to prove a stock total including greys and bleached goods, of from 1,000,000,000 to 1,200,000,000 yards, and in publishing these figures the government of India observes: "The results of the census may be regarded as an underestimate of the true position, for it was impossible to extend the census to the smaller dealers. Moreover, there is reason to believe that considerable stocks were, in some cases, withheld from the returns. . . . It will be seen from the figures that the stocks in the country are very large, and the government are carefully considering the position with the view of preventing any systematic withholding of stocks from the market."

At the request of the government of Bengal the government of India has issued a notification under the Defense of India Act empowering the local government to license dealers in piece goods with the object of eliminating undue speculation from the trade.

The present position is, therefore, that the governments of India and Bengal, which have both been reluctant to take any official action in the direction of regulating the trade in cloth so long as it was possible to hold that profiteering was not exercising an undue influence upon prices, have been compelled to move in the direction of regulation.

CIVIL SERVICE WAR BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Following their recent award of an increased war bonus to permanent civil servants with remuneration not exceeding 60s. a week, the Conciliation and Arbitration Board have now issued the accompanying further award granting a similar increase (£10 a year to men and £6 10s. a year to women) to permanent civil servants whose salaries exceed £156 10s. a year, but do not exceed £500 a year; the whole bonus (which will now range from £60 to £75 in the case of men, and £40 to about £50 in the case of women) to count for overtime pay as from Nov. 1.

STATE OWNERSHIP
CALLED A SUCCESS

Minister for Railways of Queensland, Who Is Visiting the United States, Tells of What His Government Is Doing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Government ownership of public utilities, has proved an unqualified success in Queensland, Australia, according to the Hon. J. A. Finnelly, M. L. A., Minister for Railways of Queensland, who visited New Orleans on his way to Washington, Chicago, New York and Boston. "My mission to the United States is primarily to inquire into your methods of management of railroads under government control," said the minister. "The policy of the government of which I am a member is the nationalization of all public utilities, and, although the war, with all its manifold problems, has diverted us somewhat from our activities, we are yet moving gradually toward our objective."

For instance: The government owns the whole railway system of Queensland, and has invested approximately \$200,000,000 in the enterprise. The government also conducts the State's savings banks, deposits of which amount to \$50,000,000, and which are used mainly for the giving of advances to farmers to encourage production. We also have a commercial bank, and we compete with the insurance companies in the business of fire, life and various marine insurance, while possessing a monopoly of the workers' compensation insurance.

"The government also has purchased several cattle stations, comprising many thousands of square miles, and running thousands of head of cattle. In the centers of population, a great number of retail butcher shops are conducted by the government, which also handles the distribution of fish. Queensland is the sugar-producing State of Australia, and to give stability to the industry and prevent the introduction of cheap labor, many modern sugar mills have been built by the government at a cost of several million dollars.

"The State also is opening up the iron industry and is a large manufacturer of pig iron. We expect to be making steel within the next year. We are prospecting for oil and have one shaft down about 3000 feet. Only last year the government entered the shipping business, and, although we have only one steamer so far, we have made about \$25,000 during the year. The government also operates its own coal mines, and is developing other coal areas throughout the State. The government has its own sawmills and joinery works, and performs all its own public works, letting no contracts for them.

"On the government-owned railway system, all refreshment rooms are operated by the government. We also have what is called a public curator, in whose office wills are drawn and legal advice given free of charge. We encourage all persons to leave the administration of their estates to the government."

"In our state butcher shops we profit as a trading concern to the extent of \$300,000 a year, and we sell the cheapest meat in the world. Fillet steak is 18 cents a pound and sirloin 12 cents. I believe these figures need no comment in the United States.

"In short, we have found the control of public utilities a boon and a blessing to the community, and that the people of Queensland are satisfied is shown by the fact that since the present government has been in power, it has increased its majority at each election.

"There is, however, one serious problem which faces the people of Australia today, just as it confronts every one of the allied nations—the repatriation of the returning soldiers. In Australia, a country of big spaces, we are rather well favored in regard to this, and so should be a country like the United States, which is so much to the fore as a primary producer and a manufacturer.

"We have plenty of fine agricultural and grazing land in Queensland, as only a little more than 3 per cent has been used out of 670,000 square miles. Thus, we can offer splendid opportunities to those returned men who come to settle on land. We have set aside 300,000 acres for purely soldier settlements, in blocks of 50 to 200 acres. Training farms have been established in various centers, and technical instruction is given the men who are unaccustomed to agricultural work before they take up their hold."



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ings. One area, for instance, is devoted exclusively to the raising of pineapples, and not only is the raising of this fruit, but five acres is planted and given to him as a start. While these men are undergoing technical instruction, they are paid \$10 a week and their board and lodging.

"The manager at the training farm decides when each man is competent to manage and work his holdings. At this stage the soldier-settler may draw up to \$2500 from the agricultural bank. Horses are loaned him with agricultural implements, and even tractors if he needs them. If he is not fully occupied on his own farm, remunerative work is provided for him at the central farm. The government has established a store at each of these centers, a savings bank and a butcher shop, where the soldier may buy at cost prices.

"For returning soldiers to whom farm work is not congenial, training in the arts and crafts is provided. Everything is working smoothly, and the country is absorbing the men as fast as they return."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 539)

Disloyal Sales of Liberty Bonds
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wonder if you have had any information from your various news bureaux as to the tendency of firms to solicit people to dispose of their Liberty bonds, which to me is a very decided symptom of thoughtlessness on the part of such firms, if, indeed, it might not be called disloyal and unpatriotic.

I notice that advertisements by the dozen appear in papers of large cities, and often I see cards in store windows asking people to come in and sell their bonds. No doubt you can consult the advertising section of papers from large cities, and get data confirming the above, and then be able to print an article pointing out the value of keeping the bonds and not listening to such suggestions, which have very plainly tended to upset the financial plans of our country.

(Signed) CHARLES P. GOUGH,
Aberdeen, Washington, Dec. 25, 1918.

ITALY'S "REDEEMED" SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Signor Berenini, the Minister for Public Instruction, is already making provision for the organization of the schools in the provinces which are now free from the invaders, and in the "redeemed" territories. In the liberated provinces it is hoped that the teachers will soon begin their work again, and preparations and investigations are already being made at Belluno, Treviso and Udine, with this end in view. The matter is not quite so simple in the redeemed provinces where the arrangements cannot be of a definite character. There are a great many differences between the Austrian and Italian administrations, and the passage from one to the other will require a large amount of consideration.

SMALL HOLDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An official report on the working of the small holdings acquired by county councils states that an examination of the returns shows a relatively small number of failures amongst small holders settled on the land under the Act of 1908. The almost negligible amount of arrears of rent written off as irrecoverable indicates clearly that the results obtained may be regarded as successful and compare favorably with those obtained on private estates. The average under cultivation by small holders in England and Wales is given as 5733, but this portion of the return is not complete, a number of counties not having forwarded figures.

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STATE OPERATION
OF WATER POWERS

Legal Phases of Proposal as Applying to the State of Maine Are Reviewed by a Jurist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLSWORTH, Maine—Legal phases of proposed state absorption of the water powers are reviewed by Lucilius A. Emery, former Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, who says that, in his opinion, there would have to be certain constitutional changes for the State to enter into such a transaction, particularly with regard to the enormous purchase price, a sum which would be much beyond the present constitutional debt limit.

"I think it will not be disputed that under the power of eminent domain as limited in this State even water powers may be taken for furnishing to the people water, light, heat and even power for domestic use and municipal purposes. The local public at least would have the right to be so furnished without discrimination, so far as practicable, upon payment of reasonable rates. And the whole public, the body politic, would have control of the business.

"Nor will it be disputed, I think, that water powers may be taken for generating electrical power for facilitating the operation of railroads and other public utilities under public control. Strictly speaking, private property can only be said to have been taken for public uses when it has been so appropriated that the public have certain and well-defined rights to that use secured.

"Water powers in this State cannot be constitutionally taken for supplying hydraulic or electrical power for mere manufacturing purposes of any kind, except, of course, governmental.

"If it be found necessary to enlarge the constitutional limits of the power of eminent domain, such enlargements should not be in general, indefinite terms, but only by a specific, definite designation of the particular purposes for which private property may be taken. If the only limitation left upon the power be the public benefit, the public welfare and the like, then the tenure of private property would be simply at the will of the Legislature. That body would be the sole judge of whether the taking would be for the public benefit.

"Should it be deemed necessary for the State itself to take over water powers and lease them undeveloped, or itself develop them and then lease or itself operate them provision must, of course, be made for just compensation, to be determined by some competent, impartial tribunal. Further, to provide the necessary funds for the acquisition of water powers and their development, there would seem to be need of an amendment to the state Constitution which at present limits the borrowing power; unless, indeed, the funds should be raised by present current taxation. The property in a water power will not be acquired until the just compensation therefor has been properly determined and paid or tendered to the owner."

JAPANESE DELEGATES SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Japanese peace delegation, which has been in this city for the past week, sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the Carmania.

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PREMIER'S APPEAL TO BRITISH TROOPS

Mr. Lloyd George Asks Soldiers to Maintain Discipline Despite the Demobilization Hardships, Since the War Is Not Ended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Demobilization is the subject of the following official statement: "The Prime Minister has been giving careful personal attention to the speed at which the process of demobilizing the army is being maintained. He considers his first duty is to make sure that the fruits of victory, which have been won by the sacrifice of so many lives and by so many brave deeds, are not jeopardized by any apparent weakness on the part of the British during the critical months of the peace negotiations. For this purpose, it is imperative we should maintain a strong army on the Rhine and, of course, the necessary services behind the front, both in France and at home.

"Although the fighting has stopped, the war is not over. The German armies have not yet been demobilized, and are still very powerful. No one can tell what the Germans will do, or whether they will agree to the terms of peace, and the reparation which we seek to impose upon them. I point out now might lose in a few weeks all it has taken years of heroism and sacrifice to gain.

"During these next few months, we must be strong and united in order that a firm settlement may be made with the enemy, and our country may exert its proper influence among other nations at the Peace Conference. "Demobilization cannot be carried out in any way that would undermine the military strength of Great Britain until the final peace is secured. No less, however, than 300,000 men have already been demobilized, and steps have been taken to increase the speed, as far as is possible, without injuring vital British interests in the world, or impairing the safety of our troops in Germany.

"No doubt there will be a great many hard cases and personal grievances. Troops may rest assured that everything possible will be done to listen to and remedy individual grievances, of whatever nature, when presented through the authorized channels. Instructions have been issued to insure a sympathetic hearing of all legitimate complaints.

"But inequalities and hardships are due to results, and the Prime Minister is confident that these will be removed in the same way as much harder trials have already been borne, in order to make certain of a lasting and just peace. The men who have fought and shed their blood in this war would rightly hold the government responsible if, after all the work they have done, it allowed the results to be frittered away, and the nation as a whole has unmistakably expressed its sentiments on this point.

"One thing is certain, the work of demobilization is not going to be quickened, on the contrary, it is bound to be delayed by men trying to take the law into their own hands. It is not by these irregular assemblies or marches that anything can be put right. The reason why public opinion has been tolerant of these demonstrations is because the country knows that all ranks would have cheerfully done their duty if actual fighting had been going on. But the point has now been reached when real harm is being done to the national cause, and to the reputation of the British Army, and it is therefore essential that discipline should be maintained."

Plans for Russia

Volunteers Soon to Replace Present British Army in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—According to a statement issued to the British press, the idea that Great Britain will send a large expeditionary force to Russia is purely imaginary, and any idea that such a consideration as delaying demobilization is without foundation. The total British military enterprise throughout the Russian Empire involves between 15,000 and 20,000 men only, and these are not all fighting men, but also include the whole of rationed strength. Nowhere is this force being increased, and indeed it is hoped to decrease it materially before long by withdrawing men now there and replacing them by the volunteer army.

The expedition was originally sent, not to attack Russia, but to circumvent the German plans and carry on war against the enemy. It cannot be withdrawn en bloc immediately from among people who have rendered help and are now looking to it for safety, but the government fully recognizes that it is undesirable to retain men in Russia who have been there for some time.

The statement continues that it is necessary that a broad view should be taken of demobilization, and that individual grievances should not be isolated or exaggerated. Everything possible will be done to remedy the grievances. An efficient army must be maintained until peace is signed, and a sufficient supply of men essential to industry must be released. Much progress has been made since last week, when the discharges averaged 10,000 daily.

The Polish trouble interfered with the sailings and did not help matters. The transport difficulty in France and not England, where the railways can cope with the work and, thanks to the War Office's efforts, the number of troops, including dominion troops, that can deal with daily has been increased from 10,000 to 20,000.

CHALLENGE OF WET FORCES ACCEPTED

Sponsors of Prohibition Movement in United States Are Ready to Meet Threatened Attack on Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Not all the money in the United States, not all the efforts at sinister intrigue and political manipulation, not all the legal talent in the land, can prevent the ratification and the enforcement of national prohibition in this country in the immediate future. This was substantially the reply of prohibition leaders in Washington to the announcement from Chicago that the liquor men, in convention there, had pledged \$1,000,000 to defeat the operation of a bone-dry law.

"The brewers," said Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, "are evidently still of the opinion that the power of money used for purposes of corruption can hold back the tide of national sentiment supported by moral indignation against the liquor evil. The brewers and distillers may appeal to the Supreme Court, they may employ all sorts of legal chicanery for obstruction and postponement, but this merely amounts to the proverbial case of catching at any available straw. The tide against the brewers and distillers has gone too far; they have already lost the battle at the bar of public opinion."

Senator Jones may legitimately be called the sponsor of nation-wide prohibition; he is the author of the resolution under which the Overman committee is investigating the activities of the liquor interests and their German propagandists. "The resolutions already made by the committee," said Senator Jones, "have fully justified the introduction of the resolution, and given publicity to activities highly prejudicial to the interests of the people of this country."

Coming on the same day that a decision was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the legality of the Webb-Kenyon Law, and coinciding with the ratification of the amendment by three additional states, the announcement from Chicago was characterized here as a "move of desperation," and evoked more amusement than apprehension in the ranks of those who have contributed to the victory.

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BONE DRY LAW ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—Special efforts to enforce the bone-dry law in Arkansas counties lying adjacent to wet territory in Missouri and Louisiana have met with success. In Texarkana, one of the nearest cities to wet territory, only one case of intoxication was reported during the holiday week. Piggott and other towns in the northern part of the State have joined Newport in petitioning the Mayor of Poplar Bluff, Missouri, to work for a dry town in the local option election to be held this month.

ARKANSAS PART IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—The report of the Adjutant-General, made public the first of the year, shows that Arkansas furnished 63,432 men to the army, navy and marine corps during the war. This figure does not include men who volunteered for officers' training camps direct from civilian life.

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DEVELOPMENT OF
PEACE RIVER LAND

Canada's Last Great Northwest
Made Accessible for Settlement
by Bridging of Stream
That Has Served as Barrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—When passengers on trains to Canada's "land of the midnight sun" can look through the windows of their coaches into the depths of the Peace River from the heights of the new bridge over the stream, there will, in all truth, have been opened the gateway to the last great Northwest. The bridge itself is now complete, and with the opening of spring, construction on the railroad beyond is to be started. Twelve miles of the grade is already complete and ready for the rails.

The great country to the north, both east and west of what until recent years was called Peace River Crossing, but is now known simply as Peace River, had no hope of development until the banks of the river had been bridged, and the formation of the banks, together with the soft bottom of the river, presented a task that has commanded the talents of engineering genius. Now the project is a reality and the world's supply of cereal, especially of the milling variety, will find a new source of replenishment from these millions of acres of hard-wheat country. So, too, will the cattle supply be augmented from these limitless areas, for, if agricultural experts are to be believed, mixed farming must be practiced on a large scale, for there will be some years when grades will be reduced to such an extent that feed is the farmer's salvation.

The new country opened up will be what is known as the Water Hole and Dunvegan districts. Closely linked with these two names is what the map shows as the Peace River Block. With this district there are associated such names as Pouce Coupe, Ft. St. John and Hudson Hope. This great fertile stretch is in the Province of British Columbia, having as its nearest railway point Spirit River, from whence the branch line of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway runs to Grande Prairie. The Peace River Block comprises 3,500,000 acres.

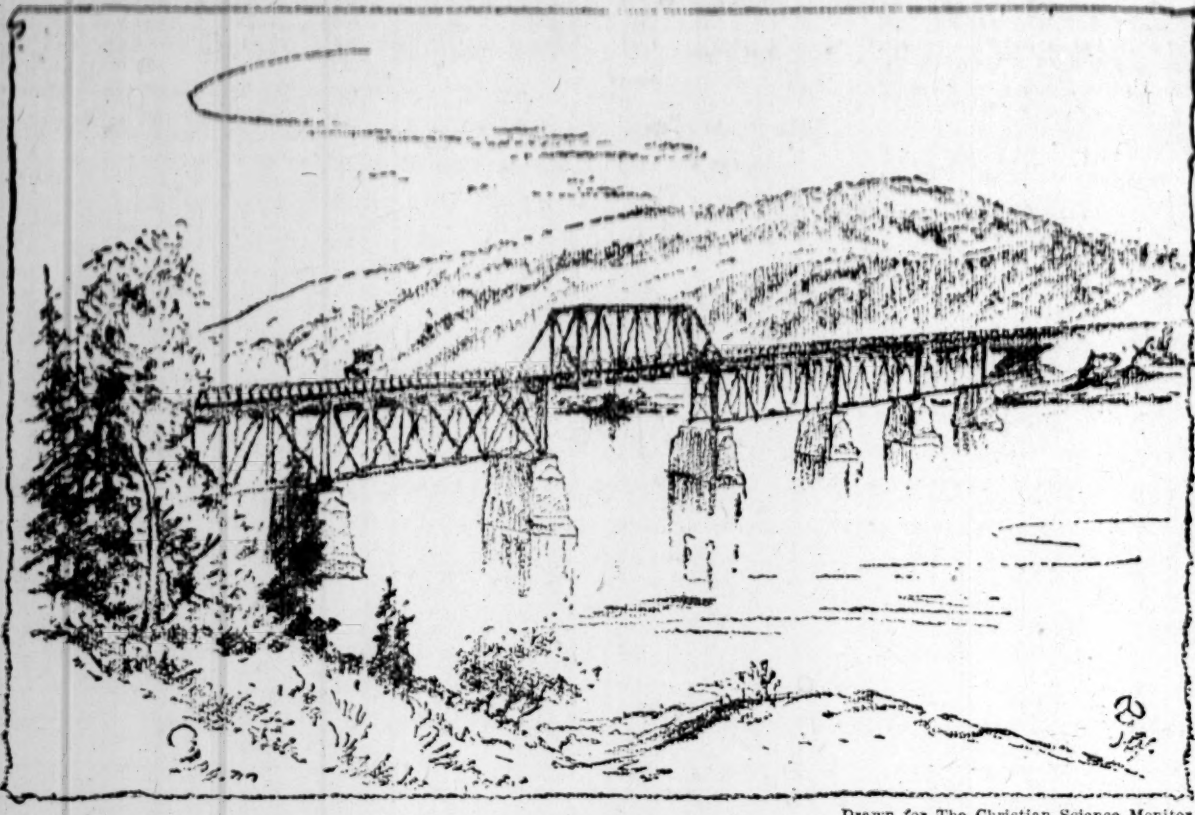
The entire Peace River country gets its nomenclature from the river, which affords a drainage basin for over 115,000 square miles of territory, of which approximately 66,395 square miles is in Alberta and 49,762 square miles is in British Columbia. The whole district has been for many years the subject of much interest. Alluring tales from adventurous pioneers of its wonderful resources, its charming climate and varying scenery, had long since lent to the district that charm of romance which distance and uncertainty blend with glowing promises. Now the land, so long famed by legend and mystery, is being proved a reality. Modern transportation has brought it to the doors of the world, and every day, added treasures of the district are being unfolded.

To describe the region, one must look to the northern portions of the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. It extends approximately from latitude 54 to 59 degrees north, and from longitude 112 to 125 degrees east, and is part of the great Mackenzie River drainage basin. Falling away from the Rocky Mountains, it embraces part of their eastern slope and sweeps eastward over a huge plateau extending to Lake Athabasca and the Athabasca and Slave rivers. The Peace River itself, beautiful and majestic, has its origin in these eastern slopes of the Rockies of Northern British Columbia. It flows through mountain canyons and broad prairies for some 800 miles, till its waters are joined by those of the mighty Athabasca, to sweep northward to Great Slave Lake. This huge lake, a veritable inland ocean, feeds the great Mackenzie River, which flows northward 1600 miles, and drains an area of over 500,000 square miles.

The climate of the Peace River district is excellent and remarkably moderate considering the latitude. The winters, by no means mild, are tempered at times by the Chinook winds from the Pacific. Seeding usually begins early in April, occasionally in March, and at Ft. Vermilion about the first of May.

Practically the entire district is suitable to the growing of grains, grasses and vegetables. Clay, sandy clay and black loam, with subsoil of the same, are the prevailing soils of the entire district. Some good land is covered with light muskeg or is marshy, but much of this can be easily drained. Much has been written about the vast prairies and lightly wooded sections of the Peace River district. While these are extensive, taking into account the mountain slopes and deep valleys of its outer bound, it is thickly wooded with valuable timber. The principal varieties include fir in the mountains, spruce, pine, tamarack, birch, poplar, cottonwood and willow. Many large islands occur at intervals along the Peace, and these are all thickly wooded with fine, straight spruce. Valuable timber limits in the Wapiti are yet untouched. The North and South Pine rivers, the Smoky, the Whitemud and the Notikewin (Battle) are well wooded; while farther east and north the Wabiskaw contains millions of feet of untouched timber.

Both metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits are known to occur in great quantities, the former in the region west of the Rocky Mountains, namely, in the basins of Finlay and Omineca rivers, and the latter in the eastern slope of the Rockies and the region east of them. The famous Omineca field has yielded over \$1,000,000 worth of gold, but the easy, rich diggings of the field have been worked out, and the total production now is small, and will be until transportation



Peace River Bridge

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Newly completed structure points the settlers' path into the vast potential granary and cattle lands of the undeveloped Peace River country of Northwestern Canada.

is provided that will allow the large scale operations of dredging or hydraulicking to be carried on. Seams of coal are exposed in Rocky Mountain Cañon, and though not thick, are of excellent quality and of higher grade than most western coals. Lower grade coal has been found down Peace River at the town of the same name and on Red Willow River. Springs of natural gas and tar rising to the surface at many points in the valley of the Peace have indicated that reservoirs of both these substances exist at depths in the rocks below. Gypsum is exposed on both banks of the river in beds from 10 to 50 feet in thickness, for a distance of 15 miles, and it is estimated that there are over 217,000,000 tons of this material adjacent to the river, much of it favorably suited to mining.

Demobilization of Canada's forces is destined to bring a great settlement to this country, and the federal government has enacted that all vacant agricultural lands within 15 miles of existing or projected railways must be held for soldier settlement. Liberal loans on a small interest basis are provided for, and the development of each soldier's farm will be under direct government supervision. And since the great, unoccupied areas and those not held as crown grants, as the transcontinental railways and Hudson's Bay Company are in Northern Alberta and British Columbia, it is here that the development must take place.

The tide of settlement has set in practically within the last 10 years. Prior to that only a few scattered pioneers could be found about the various trading posts. Before the outbreak of the great war, various localities of particular attraction had become thriving centers of settlement. Some idea of the extent of settlement and development may be obtained from the following table of miscellaneous figures taken from official returns:

PASSPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Shipping states that although the naval reasons which have hitherto made it necessary to restrict the issue of passports to men, women and children no longer apply, extraordinary demands will be made on passenger tonnage by the necessity of repatriating the families of dominion troops, and, when demobilization commences, the troops themselves. The paucity of tonnage in relation to the anticipated demands renders it necessary, therefore, to maintain, for purely traffic reasons, restrictions upon the number of passports issued. On imperial grounds, as well as in the interests of the passengers themselves, it is essential that as many as possible of the families of persons domiciled or permanently stationed abroad should be repatriated before demobilization of the army commences. Passengers within this category should, therefore, lose no time in obtaining passports, and, having done so, in applying to the shipping companies for passages. A further announcement will be made in regard to the provision of passages for the families of His Majesty's imperial forces. Once demobilization has begun, accommodation for families will be increasingly difficult to provide. Hitherto it has been necessary to refuse passports to the fiancées of men resident abroad. These restrictions will now be relaxed in the case of those who produce satisfactory evidence that their engagement is of not less than two years' standing. Passages for fiancées will be provided as rapidly as possible, but the holders of passports granted under these conditions must understand that passages cannot be guaranteed, as wives and families must necessarily take precedence.

PARIS HAS GLORIOUS
WEEK OF FESTIVALS

French Capital Goes Through an
Unforgettable Week of Armistice
Celebrations, Ending
With Monster Procession

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Never in all its records of past fêtes, festivals, and festivities has Paris known such a "grande semaine"—such a great week as the one through which it has just lived and which closed with a monster manifestation organized in honor of Alsace-Lorraine. Never has the heart of Paris beaten with a nobler or a finer enthusiasm, for with the present joy mingled the remembrance of those first days of August, 1914, when, bedecked with flags of the three first allies, France, England, and Belgium, all Paris trooped down toward the stations, going where duty called it, with that spirit of resolute sacrifice which has been the dominant trait of the whole French nation throughout its long ordeal.

Now the great city is all a-flutter with the colors of the Allies, those of the first hour and those who, one by one, joined in the struggle of Right against Might. And these innumerable banners and flags seem so many exulting trading posts. Before the outbreak of the great war, various localities of particular attraction had become thriving centers of settlement. Some idea of the extent of settlement and development may be obtained from the following table of miscellaneous figures taken from official returns:

When at 11 a. m., on Nov. 11 (which day, by the way, it is said, is about to become a National-Fête Day) the first church bells began to peal out the glad tidings of victory, all the windows were flung wide open and a few minutes later skillful hands had decked the houses of the city in their gay apparel. Soon the loud thunder of a thousand guns proclaimed the welcome news to the very furthest suburbs. A few minutes later Paris was in the streets. The crowd descended from the remotest quarters of the city, a crowd of all kinds and conditions of men, a crowd which was essentially Parisian, since it was composed of the most cosmopolitan elements, a crowd united by that powerful and fraternal sentiment, by that sort of religious exultation which is the very essence of unity seemed to flow through the whole population, thus strengthening the ties already binding those who have fought, those who have suffered or those who have simply held, during these four long years.

Very naturally the pilgrimage of all Paris was the Place de la Concorde where, for the last month, the German guns—spoils of war of the tenth French Army—have been pointing their murderous-looking muzzles desolately toward the sky. German tanks, long range guns, minnenwerfers, aeroplanes of all sizes and descriptions have become the playthings of the good people of Paris, who spare neither jokes nor remarks as they pass among these trophies, which they are even allowed to touch, and to take away if they wish, for M. Clemenceau gave strict orders concerning this, declaring that "there are still others where these came from!" And thus the Tiger, or as he is now more generally called, Le Père la Victoire, has once more revealed that understanding of the masses which is one of his most remarkable qualities.

On Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 11 and 12, the center of the Place de la Concorde was given over to the people, who made the best of this opportunity. A meeting was held in front of the statues of Lill and Strasbourg, submerged under a profusion of wreaths and flags. At the foot of the statue of Strasbourg a young woman, carried away by patriotic fervor, began to sing the "Marseillaise," and the crowd around her gravely took up the hymn of liberty, which reached all day through the different quarters of the city.

A group of wounded soldiers, escorted by their Red Cross nurses, advanced haltingly through the crowd, which parted respectfully before the procession. On catching sight of them a little Midnetine gravely bent over one of these heroes wheeled in a bath chair, and kissed him on the forehead with a gesture of infinite respect, thus unconsciously symbolizing the everlasting gratitude of France toward those who helped to procure her victory.

The general emotion was dissipated

by the sight of a small boy who climbed on the longest gun he could find, brandishing the French and English flags and shouting derisively, "Nach Paris!" An old poult fired by his turn on a fat howitzer and began chanting the "Marseillaise" with an ardor which so delighted several of his comrades that they proceeded to drag him and the cannon in triumph up the rue Royale toward the boulevards, which, although they have witnessed all the great episodes in the history of Paris, had surely never seen such a sight as this! A procession was soon formed, the members of which bore the allied colors, whilst wildly shouting a medley of national hymns, and it was soon proved that the love of manifesting its sentiments which is one of its chief characteristics.

During the first two days of the armistice a ceaseless crowd of laughing, shouting, cheering humanity paraded down the boulevards from the Place de la Madeleine onward, stopping now and then to listen to some great singer, such as Marthe Chenal or Noté, who appeared several times in the course of those two first afternoons at different balconies and sang the "Marseillaise," which was taken up in chorus by the crowd. On Monday afternoon, the crowd suddenly caught sight of M. Clemenceau who, escorted by his two daughters, wished to mingle democratically with the people whose confidence he has so absolutely won. Deafening cheers arose and M. Clemenceau was almost borne aloft in triumph! At length he succeeded in escaping from his too enthusiastic admirers, and a moment later he reappeared on a balcony of the Place de l'Opéra acknowledging with his usual "bonhomie" the tremendous ovation which greeted him. Fathers gravely told their children, perched on their shoulders: "Look at him! Remember him always! He is le Père la Victoire." And a middle-aged lady, with an undeniably American accent, exclaimed: "The dear old man! Isn't he cute!"

Motor lorries piled high with American soldiers rolled by, and the Yanks greatly delighted the Parisians by whistling shrilly and by firing off their revolvers, "just like the movies," as one young girl exclaimed. Great enthusiasm was also provoked by the sight of the immense maps of the front, on which the Parisians have been accustomed to follow, since last July, the victorious progression of the allied forces. Now the arrows at last reached the German lines, and, piercing the towns of Cologne, Coblenz and Mannheim, even crossed the Rhine, thus reminding all present of Alfred de Musset's famous poem on the "French Rhine."

However, if the greater part of the population gave free rein to its enthusiasm in the central quarters of the town, a heavy percentage remembered the great hero of the day, Marshal Foch. After having officially announced to President Poincaré the signing of the armistice, the Marshal returned to his home, which is appropriately situated in the Avenue de Saxe, to find an immense throng awaiting him. Cheer upon cheer rang out, and he was at last obliged to appear on the balcony in his field uniform, and salute the crowd. Then he exclaimed in mock entreaty, "Now, do let me lunch," which familiar appeal greatly enchanted all present, for, as a workman declared, amongst general approbation: "That is a good man. He is not proud." And this from a French workman is perhaps the highest praise one can receive.

From Wednesday, Nov. 13, until Saturday evening, Paris resumed its normal occupations, fitfully it is true, for as soon as it enjoyed an instant of liberty the youth of the great city made a dash for the open where it proceeded to express its satisfaction with an unflagging energy. Each evening the boulevards were invaded by a peaceful crowd of bourgeois who resumed their old habit of taking their evening constitutional arm in arm with their wives, promenading slowly up and down before the cafés filled to overflowing, and enjoying the novel spectacle of Paris ablaze with electric light.

However, the "clou" of this unforgettable week was the grand manifestation organized on Sunday, Nov. 17, to celebrate the reunion of Alsace-Lorraine to the Fatherland. By a happy coincidence this fête took place on the anniversary of Clemenceau's

accession to power. More than 500,000 persons took part in the monster procession which started from the Arc de Triomphe and went down the Champs Elysées, and, crossing the Tuileries gardens, massed itself on the Place du Carrousel, where facing the statue of Gambetta, a magnificent tableau vivant commemorated the famous scene of the composition of Rouget de l'Isle's immortal hymn of liberty.

The procession which, as one polluocularly expressed it, resembled a "civilian review, passed by soldiers," the latter being unlookers, was headed by delegations from Alsace-Lorraine—amongst them 150 mayors of the liberated provinces. One hundred huts had been erected on the Champs Elysées in which to receive the subscriptions for the Victory Loan and each one of these huts bore the name of a city of the reconquered territories: Colmar, Mulhouse, Munster, Altkirch. Several foreign delegations represented the Allies. That of Great Britain was particularly fine. It comprised more than four hundred persons bearing banners on which were inscribed the names evoking the glorious history of Great Britain since the inauguration of its national, corporate, and communal liberties. The bands of the Horse Guards and of the Black Watch, together with American and Italian bands and several Musiques Militaires, played lively marches which blended with the sound of the cannon and with the loud peals of church bells.

Several platforms had been erected in the Place de la Concorde on which MM. Poincaré, Clemenceau, Marshal Joffre, and all the ministers took their places. Some earth from Alsace-Lorraine had been sprinkled before the official stands on both sides of which fir trees from Alsace had been placed.

M. Poincaré made a much-applauded speech in which he celebrated the severing faith of Alsace and Lorraine in their ultimate deliverance, and he also rendered homage to M. Clemenceau, the architect of victory. The text of this speech was carried to the four corners of France by 2000 carrier pigeons which circled wildly in the lowering sky before disappearing from sight.

At the same moment a flight of large birds flew full tilt across the Place de la Concorde—some 50 or 60 aeroplanes which proceeded to achieve the most daring acrobatic feats—turning wild somersaults, looping the loop or doing the "dead leaf" trick—shooting suddenly to the ground, only to skim upward, swallow-like, at the very moment when the assembled crowd was drawing a deep breath of apprehension.

The crowd itself was a most extraordinary sight. The trees of the Champs Elysées bore great clusters of people. The statues of the Place formed so many pedestals for laughing, gesticulating groups, who waved the allied colors. The windows, balconies, and roofs of all the neighboring houses were black with people, and some particularly daring and curious boys had even settled on the cornices! Hawkers offered tiny patriotic souvenirs for sale, and all present wore the emblem of Alsace—the sprig of fir.

After having witnessed the procession, M. Clemenceau was the first to leave, amidst great cheering. M. Poincaré next democratically returned to the Elysée on foot, followed by Marshal Joffre and the different ministers, also on foot!

However, the crowd seemed loath to depart. It still lingered for long on the Place, following with admiration the evolutions of the intrepid aviators. The cold, gray wintry twilight fell gently, and one by one the aeroplanes lit their lights, which twinkled like great luminous stars, shedding rays of hope and liberty on all who watched them, before winging their homeward flight.

Ah, truly, Paris has had a great week—the great week.

GERMANY'S COMING EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England—"Germany will strain every nerve to meet by increased production the tremendous claims for reparation and indemnity which every consideration of justice demands shall be imposed upon her," said Mr. J. Annan Bryce, M. P., addressing the preference shareholders of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company Ltd., and emphasizing the urgency of the necessity for more capital. "Her enterprise has not been saddled during the war with the colossal burdens in the form of income tax and excess profits tax which British enterprise has had to bear. The Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, which at the end of 1915 had cash resources of £7,000,000 accumulated for dealing with war account, and its associated companies had together a capital of £50,000,000, and in whatever form their available resources at present existed, it was certain they would see that they became available by state credit or otherwise for the vital needs of the country as a whole. "Do not let us imagine," continued Mr. Bryce, "that the Germans will not have a market. Even if the loathing which their bestial methods have inspired prevents their direct access to the markets of the belligerent countries, it will require great ingenuity to prevent their indirect access, even to belligerent countries."

LIQUOR SMUGGLERS THWARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Provincial police authorities anticipate that a large part of the arduous work of watching the Montana border to detect whisky smugglers is over. Montana joined the dry states of the American Union on Dec. 31 and once the stock which may be on hand in that state has been consumed or confiscated, the bootleggers of Saskatchewan will be cut off from their present supply. With Alberta and Manitoba to the west and east of this province both dry territories, it will be difficult for the whisky sellers to secure stocks in trade.

BRITISH PLANS FOR
TRANSITION PERIOD

Government Has Adopted Measures to Tide Over Demobilization and Resettlement of Civilian Workers and Armed Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London News Office

LONDON, England—The following outline of the measures which the government propose to adopt to tide over the period of demobilization and resettlement has been issued by the Press Bureau.

I. Civilian Workers.

(a) Arrangements have been made to prevent as far as possible any immediate general discharge of munition workers, while special facilities are being given for the withdrawal of all workers who wish to leave munition works, and of those who can be absorbed elsewhere without delay. In order to avoid the necessity for wholesale dismissals, steps have been taken to reduce overtime, and to reduce the number of hours in the working week, etc., so as to spread the available employment among as many workers as possible.

(b) Free railway warrants are being issued by the employment exchanges to enable discharged persons to return to their homes, or to proceed to fresh employment.

(c) Enrolled labor is being relieved of its obligations so that it may flow fluidly to its native district, or wherever it is required for the work of reconstruction.

(d) The necessary consent has been given by order under Section 2 of the Munitions of War Act 1917, so as to enable munition workers to take up private work, and they are now free to leave munition work for this purpose.

(e) A special unemployment donation will be paid upon a non-contributory basis, which, extending over a maximum period of 13 weeks, should bridge over inevitable periods of unemployment.

II. Armed Forces.

As regards the armed forces, the responsibility for the details of demobilization within the service rests with the services themselves. The new Civil Department of Demobilization and Resettlement has a two-fold responsibility in the matter; firstly, it decides the general priority of release; secondly, it takes over the soldier, sailor, or airman from the point at which he leaves the dispersal camp. While it is not possible to say when the release of men from the forces can begin, the forces have agreed to release a limited number of men in advance of general demobilization. These men will be pivotal men and "demobilizers," that is, men who are necessary for the reestablishment of industry on a peace basis and to prepare the way for the reemployment and reabsorption of labor. The number of men whom the forces can afford to release in advance of general demobilization is very strictly limited, and it is necessary for the demobilization department to decide how this limited number of men can be applied to the best advantage.

It will not be possible to recover in this first batch every pivotal man. It has been necessary to make a selection among classes of pivotal men of those whose return will be most remunerative in providing opportunities for employment for other men and reestablishing industries.

Preparations are also in train for regulating the priority of release when general demobilization starts. All the men in the army have been classified according to their occupation, and it will be possible for the demobilization department to regulate the priority of release with reference to the trades for which there is at the moment a demand in industry. One of the first considerations must be the general national interest, but it will be necessary also to take into account the prior claims of the men longest in the army, of married men, and it is hoped also of men who, on grounds of special hardship, deserve early release.

For the officers and men whose course of educational training has been interrupted by military service, a comprehensive scheme has already been drawn up. The Ministry of Labor will offer training by special short-term intensive courses, to men who have lost touch with their particular professions and businesses. In this way it is hoped that officers and men of all ranks of approved education and ability, may be provided with the specialized equipment which will enable them to take a full and efficient part in the work of reconstruction.

III. The Position of Women. During the war large numbers of women have left industries peculiarly their own, in order to take up war work. These industries are eager to reabsorb them, and special arrangements are being made by the employment exchanges to enable this progress of reabsorption to take place with the utmost smoothness and facility.

IV. Machinery of Labor Resettlement.

It is not intended that the resettlement of men and women in peace industries should be carried out solely by bureaucratic agencies. On the contrary it is earnestly hoped that every reputable voluntary agency in the country which can help will come forward and render assistance.

In order to guard against overlapping, it is necessary that as far as possible all workpeople should be placed by the employment exchanges. The experience and local knowledge of voluntary agencies, such as the labor advisory committees, possess, however, will be invaluable in guiding and directing fruitfully the machinery of the exchanges. In the early days of the war those who could not serve in

the armed forces of the Crown set themselves to stimulate recruiting and secure men for the army and navy. It is now asked that the same energy and enthusiasm should be devoted in the reverse direction to secure suitable appointments for the men who are returning after serving their country on the seas and in the field.

Demobilization of Munitions Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London News Office

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Munitions has issued a circular letter pointing out the necessity of firms conferring immediately with the local employment exchanges with a view to facilitating the transfer of workers discharged under the scheme of demobilization to other work of national importance, or their return to their homes or previous employment.

It is regarded as essential that in every case the local employment exchange should be informed at least 14 days in advance of the numbers of workers expected to be dispensed with. When the notices of discharge are served on the men and women in question, there should be furnished to the employment exchange a list of their names, addresses and previous occupations.

When the discharge of a considerable number of workers is in contemplation, it is proposed that, generally, the following order of discharge should be observed: (1) Those who were not industrial workers prior to taking up munitions work, and are willing to withdraw voluntarily; (2) workers who can readily be absorbed in their previous occupations or in the staple industries of the place, where such industries exist and vacancies are available; (3) bad time keepers; (4) workers who have not served a given length of time (to be agreed in each case), and in the following order: (a) Those originally brought in from other districts; (b) those workers who are making a specially heavy demand on transport service; (c) others.

It is not intended that those proposals as to the order of discharge should be regarded as hard and fast rules, since it is recognized that special considerations may apply in different localities, but the Ministry desires to emphasize the importance of selecting for discharge in the first place those who were not industrial workers prior to taking up munitions work, and whose means of livelihood are not dependent on such employment, and those who are willing to withdraw voluntarily.

Arrangement for Munitions Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London News Office

LONDON, England—Arrangements have been made in order to facilitate the return of munitions workers and other war workers to their homes, or their transfer to new employment elsewhere, upon the termination of their war employment. A free railway warrant will be issued to any person who has changed his or her residence for the purpose of taking up work on munitions or on navy or army contracts, and who desires either to return home or to take up new employment elsewhere. These warrants will be obtainable at the employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labor, and may also be issued by any employer who is willing to do so, provided that he is engaged on munitions work or naval or army contracts. It is hoped that employers will be willing to assist the government by undertaking to issue these warrants in as many cases as possible.

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SPANISH AUTONOMY MOVEMENT STRONG

No Spanish Political Affair Has Ever Been Conducted With So Much Earnestness, Sincerity and Determination

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Only the extreme optimists who disregard the proceedings in Parliament, in the streets, and in the institutions, and the feelings as they are expressed everywhere in the newspapers and by private individuals, insist on believing that the present constitutional and governmental arrangements can continue much longer. These optimists disregard fact and reason, and rely on a point that has served them well and successfully in the past, namely, that crises of this kind and others are continually occurring in Spain, and that somehow Spain gets through them all. But it has to be said in reply that Spain in the past has not got through them all without revolution, that she had never so much provoked toward an attempt at some drastic change as now, and that again the influences of the close of the European war and the gigantic upheavals taking place in other countries are factors of supreme and intense importance that have been absent in the past. Spain is only too ripe for such influences as are now pressing upon her.

In these circumstances there is a speedy and definite widening of the difference between the advanced Left and the conservative parties, which bodes ill for future prospects. On the one hand the Leftists and other conservatives are setting themselves against the movements for regionalist autonomy, and for the reform of the constitution. But the autonomist movement is extremely strong, and in the opinion of many wise persons is bound to be successful in the near future, supported as it seems to be by the best examples of international reconstruction in every part of Europe, while the advanced elements of the Left, demanding great constitutional reforms such as would make Parliament the effective instrument of government and make the monarch subservient to it, are in some respects experiencing difficulties with some sections of their followers who, animated by what is going on in places outside the peninsula, display a certain marked tendency toward Bolshevism. Here Spain is threatened with dangers of the utmost magnitude, and poor enough are the preparations made to deal with them. Either through the autonomist movement or through the tendency, such as it is, toward Bolshevism, the outbreak may occur.

The autonomist movement is progressing at an amazing rate. No Spanish political movement has ever been conducted with so much earnestness, sincerity, and determination. The Catalonians mean to be free and to govern themselves, and it is difficult to see how, if they come to a decision, they are going to be prevented. They are bent on Spain being broken up again into self-governing provinces when racial and other considerations mark clear individualities. As has already been reported, Vizcaya, the country of the Basques, is now as keen on autonomy as Catalonia, though it has perhaps less driving force in its movement than have the Catalonians. After their recent appeal to President Wilson, the organizers of the movement in Vizcaya have circulated extensively in Bilbao and throughout the Province a manifesto setting forth certain points. The first of these, which is headed "The weak nations and the strong," extols the excellence of the ideas expressed by President Wilson in his speech on the inauguration of the Liberty Loan in the United States, and the conclusions there formulated are reproduced, showing how the small nations should be the equals of the great before the law.

In the second section of this manifesto, headed "The Triumph of Nationalism," it is said that the ultimate evolution in human thought on matters of government amounts simply to pure nationalism, and that the doctrine which everybody accepts today, and which are regarded as the salvation of Europe and civilization, and which have for ideals respect for the small peoples and self-determination, are the doctrines also of the Vizcayans. A third point refers to the time in 1839 when the independence of Vizcaya was taken away from it. This is headed "October 25," the date when the Province lost its independence, and it alludes to it as the time when the "great crime" was perpetrated against the Vascon people, and when Vascon independence passed away, but declares that the light of hope now shines again. The vigor of this propaganda work in Vizcaya has created much surprise in government circles, where the authorities are at a loss to know what to do with it.

In Catalonia, however, the matter has assumed a much more formidable aspect. The like of it has never been seen before. A general meeting of Catalonians interested in securing self-government has just been held in Barcelona in most remarkable circumstances. It was an extraordinary demonstration, organized and carried through with the utmost care and determination. In most, if not all cases, the ayuntamientos, or municipal councils, of Catalonia had passed resolutions in advance in favor of autonomy, and it was decided that in many cases these ayuntamientos should be represented at the great demonstration en bloc, as it were, the whole council attending as a corporation. In other cases the councils sent delegations to the meeting. Smaller country communities duly sent their representatives. All the shops and other establishments of Barcelona were invited to close their doors at half-past twelve, so that everybody

might be given a chance of attending the procession and the subsequent meeting.

The procession was formed in the Plaza de San Jaime, and was headed by the Catalonian members of the Cortes, before whom was borne the banner of the city. The ushers of the municipal hall carried four bulky volumes containing the signatures obtained in the course of the referendum taken on the subject of autonomy throughout the Catalonian municipalities. All the autonomist societies who were represented carried banners of their own, and a feature of the assembly was the fact that the Catalan School of Aviation sent a number of aeroplanes up above the Plaza de San Jaime, and these performed evolutions in the air while the procession was being formed. In this and other ways the unanimity and enthusiasm of the assembly were most remarkable. On leaving the Plaza de San Jaime the procession moved on to the Palacio de la Generalidad, where the Mancomunidad was installed. The demonstration was remarkable for its orderliness. The general demand is for autonomy, but there is an advanced section of the Catalonians who would not be satisfied with anything less than complete independence, declaring that the ideals of the Allies in the peace stand also for the liberation of Catalonia.

The speeches made on the occasion of this demonstration were very pointed and vigorous, and differed appreciably from the ordinary kind of Spanish political speech, in that they did not abound with the usual insincere platitudes and nothingness, not with any fine flourishes of rhetoric upon lofty ideals. The general effect was that Catalonia by race, language, cultivation and tendency, and other points had the fullest right to govern herself, and that with her manufactures, her intellectual and physical vigor, and her enterprise, she could make a much better country of herself than Spain, governing her from Madrid, could ever do. Señor Macia, a deputy and one of the advanced Catalonians who advocate absolute independence, made a speech in which he said, "It is necessary to go forward. Autonomy is not enough for us. We must achieve independence and prove that we are capable of marching alone." Although the advocates of independence appear to be in a minority, it is evident that they have a strong backing among the people, for when Señor Macia spoke these words he was cheered enormously for several minutes, and the crowd in his enthusiasm wished to carry him on its shoulders to his house. While all this was going on various incidents of interest were happening in adjacent places. A group of demonstrators was assembled for the purpose of singing the Marseillaise, which it did with vigor, while another section got together to sing "El Segadors" ("The Reapers"), which is the hymn of the Regionalist League. The whole of the proceedings were impressive, and must be regarded as being of the utmost significance.

In advance of this meeting the newspaper, La Veu de Catalunya, at the top of a program of the arrangements, published the following appeal in the Catalan language: "Catalonians, the war ends with the universal proclamation of the right of peoples to govern themselves by themselves. The great hour of Catalonia has come. We desire our internal liberties and the organic independence of our land. This is the Catalonian national desire legally expressed in the plebiscite of its ayuntamientos, which on Saturday will be carried solemnly to the Mancomunidad. Let us all go on Saturday to the Plaza de San Jaime, and let us proclaim the autonomy of Catalonia!"

NON-PARTISANS CONTROL LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Members of the Non-Partisan League organized both houses in the Sixteenth General Assembly of North Dakota on Tuesday without opposition, electing L. L. Stair Speaker of the House and making a full staff of league employees in both bodies. Lieut.-Gov. Wood, league president of the Senate, announces that the opposition will be given committee representation, but no chairmanships.

The Governor of North Dakota today will deliver his second inaugural message. He is expected to urge speedy action on the league program contemplating state ownership of public utilities, flour mills, terminal elevators and other enterprises and industries, as well as reforms in taxation and governmental matters.

FORESTRY RESERVE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—The State of Vermont has acquired for its forestry reserve about 6000 acres of what woodsmen call "wild" land in Washington County at Lanesboro. This tract is adjacent to 30,000 additional acres of such "wild" land on which the State expects to take an option. In the spring the Forestry Department intends to set out trees. The new reserve is the third and largest owned by the State. On Mt. Mansfield there is a reserve of 5000 acres and on Camel's Hump one of 4500 acres. These are producing small trees now.

OPTIONS ON LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—A commission of Arkansas bankers and agricultural authorities is now touring the State securing options on cut-over timber and other undeveloped agricultural land to be submitted to the United States Government for development under the plan to provide land for returning sailors and soldiers. It is planned to offer four tracts of 25,000 acres each in different parts of the State.

RUSSIAN MENACE AND COMING PEACE

Waves of Revolution Which Have Risen in the Defeated Countries Are a Disturbing Element to Victors Likewise

LONDON, England—"Just at present political Europe presents a curious spectacle," writes Ariadna Tyrkova in an interesting article, specially written for The Christian Science Monitor.

"The war is over. The people have given themselves up to unrestrained rejoicing over the armistice, taking it for peace. But thoughtful people, especially politicians who have staked their fortunes or their ambition on the solution of the most complicated problem of the reconstruction of the whole world, are looking forward to the near future with a new thoughtfulness and no little doubt.

"It is not in Russia alone that the storm of revolution is raging. In defeated Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary complete chaos reigns. The outlines of new states are beginning to appear, but the attitude of the latter toward their neighbors, as well as the mutual relations within the nations that are being freed, give rise to a whole series of questions. Neither is it easy to understand the state of affairs in Germany, the most methodical of all the defeated nations. The Kaiser has left without having signed his abdication; Scheidemann rules in his stead. But these two typical Germans—Wilhelm, leader of the Militarists, and Scheidemann, leader of the Social-Democrats—have been collaborating very steadily during the war. Nevertheless, Germany, like Russia, has not stood the war to the end, owing to the disorganization of her rear. Now the whole of Eastern Europe, from the Urals to the Rhine, is practically in the power of the revolution. It is true that Scheidemann will not allow Joffe to come to Berlin. The Bolshevik envoy, already expelled by the Imperial Government, has a double right to resent his expulsion. Both Scheidemann and the Kaiser helped the Bolsheviks, each in his own way, but apparently both employed the same "honest broker," Parvus the Social-Democrat, who, from Copenhagen, supplied the Bolsheviks with money, and, as he himself has announced, also with ideas.

"Revolutionary Germany seems to have finally broken off all communication with the Bolsheviks, formerly established by imperialistic Germany. The German national commissaries want to keep their revolution within the limits of decency and common sense. The Germans understand that the war-weary nation will likewise be unable to stand the strain of a Maximalist-Socialist program, just as the Russian people were unable to bear it. They understand that it is easier to fall than to get up again, and are trying to keep their feet, even under the pressure of the storm of revolution. But the war has not only been a source of antagonism, it has likewise drawn people together; and the waves of revolution which have risen in the defeated countries are a disturbing element to the victors likewise. This has affected both home and foreign politics. The moment may come when statesmen will be guided in their decisions not so much by common sense and the interests of the coming day, as by what they think is the psychology of the masses. As a Russian, this danger is especially apparent to me in regard to the Russian question.

"What is Russia at present? Where is she, and who can venture to speak in her name? When the armistice was signed, and Paris was all aglow with gladness, and had grown younger and more beautiful, the Allies were exchanging friendly congratulations, but the Russian flag was hardly to be seen anywhere, and the very name of Russia was not even heard. The more polite French explained to Russians that at present the nations concerned were those actually fighting at the time the armistice was signed. Russia had left the battlefield before the end of the war. Of course she had. But Russians, looking on at Paris rejoicing, knew full well that it had not been for the enormous sacrifices made by the Russian army, the armistice would have been dictated, not by Foch, but by Hindenburg, and the Prussians, as in 1871, would again have entered Paris as conquerors. It is not only the Russians who are aware of this. 'Something like a formula is circulating among influential diplomats: "Mais, allez donc, la Russie ne sera pas oubliée," a saying that is not only hazy, but inadequate, both as to the extent and the possibilities of Russia. Apparently, to foreigners, even to the Allies, the effort put forward by the Russian army for three years has become a merely historical reminiscence, thrown quite into the background by subsequent events, and principally by the Peace of Brest-Litovsk, anarchy and the dismemberment of a once powerful empire. And amidst the joy of victory and the urgent desire to take advantage of this victory, attention is involuntarily centered on the nearest neighbors, on those who are taking part in the preliminary peace negotiations. Russia, vast, distant, little known, now even less understood than ever, is thrown completely into the shade, as are likewise two fundamental questions connected with her, namely, the continuation of intervention, and Russia's participation in the Peace Conference. These two questions, apparently totally disconnected, are in reality pretty closely bound together, and the first is especially affected by the nervousness of allied statesmen in regard to their own respective home affairs. The allied troops have already entered German territory; the German flag has been lowered to the feet of a British admiral; the sanguinary war of na-

tions has come to an end,—in the conquered countries it has assumed the form of a class warfare, almost more bitter. And among the victorious nations, what do the masses think? What demands are they presenting to their political chiefs?"

SENATOR PROPOSES PACKER CONTROL

Measure Introduced by Senator Kendrick Provides Suspension of Industry Rather Than Full Ownership by the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While hearings are being held by the House Interstate Commerce Committee to obtain information leading to legislation regarding the packing business, a bill providing for what amounts to government ownership having been embodied in the bill introduced by Representative Stims, Senator Kendrick has introduced a bill in the Senate which is less drastic and looks toward government supervision rather than ownership. There is a strong feeling in some quarters that the tendency is shifting from government ownership, and that it is better to seek for measures that have a chance of going through.

The Senate bill, which has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture, provides that every one handling more than 10,000 head of live stock within a year must obtain a license to do business and, having obtained a license, he shall not engage in unfair or deceptive practices, charge an unreasonable price, nor exact an unreasonable profit; shall refrain from buying to depress prices; shall not withhold live stock to enhance prices; or conspire with others to apportion territory, purchases or sales or to control prices.

The bill further provides that no common carrier shall deliver livestock to any stockyards owned, as a whole or in part, by the licensee or any representative of his. This separates the packers and the railroads. Licenses are to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is to have jurisdiction over the acts of the men and concerns engaged in the business. At the hearing before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday, William B. Colver, president of the Federal Trade Commission, brought out the charge that 33 stock yards of the country control more than 83 per cent of the business. He also asserted that the four largest ones were not owned by the original investors, but were taken over only after they had become profitable, by their present owners. He said that it was not possible for an independent to do business on the same basis as one of the "big five," and told of an instance where an independent had bought cattle for a certain price and later a representative of Swift & Co. had come along and taken them at the same price, the seller not daring to sell to anyone else in competition with one of the big men.

Mr. Colver also described the Chicago Stockyards Company as a concern organized under the laws of the State of Maine to take over the stock of a New Jersey company, doing business in Chicago and having its offices in Boston. The president is a Maine man with one share of stock, but knows nothing of the business and has no responsibility in it, he said. There is a secretary-treasurer in Boston, but he does not know who the stockholders are, it was said, and Mr. Colver said he had not been able to find anyone who did. Dividends are payable through coupons payable to bearer. There are no names on any of the documents. The certificates are deposited in certain banks for voting privileges, but no one knows who votes, or how. Mr. Colver said that it was a wonderful system for avoiding personal responsibility. Moreover, he pointed out that it was unrivaled as a method for eluding the payment of income taxes. Here are \$3,000,000 in stock, he reported, held by no one known (except Mr. Armour, whose connection was accidentally discovered), with an office in Boston covering business done in Chicago, and the owners of the stock so successfully concealed that not even the officers of the company can tell who they are.

Farmers who are in session here will appear before the House committee early today, and before the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission in the afternoon, to present their side of the packing business.

MEXICAN OIL INTERESTS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—United States, British and Dutch oil interests will continue to seek to protect their oil properties in Mexico, according to the decision reached and announced at the close of a two days' conference of the representatives of these interests in San Antonio. No announcement was made as to the line of action that would be followed to meet the situation resulting from the decree of the Mexican Government regarding taxation and the retention of the oil rights in the lands of Mexico by the Mexican Government.

RURAL SCHOOL RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBUS, Arkansas—Boys in the rural high school here, in which agriculture was taught for the first time last year under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Training Act, cleared from \$2 to \$4 per farm on the time spent on the model farm operated by the school, according to G. O. Hughes, the teacher provided under the Smith-Hughes act. Farmers in the vicinity have been so impressed with the results obtained by the boys that they are asking for advice on farming.

HUTS MAY FILL THE PLACE OF SALOONS

Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts Points Out Value of War Structures for Social Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As State after State reverts itself in favor of the National Prohibition Amendment, the inevitableness of a dry United States approaches with increasing swiftness, says Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, and the question of adaptation to the "after the saloon" period draws nearer.

It has been claimed that the saloon has a social center value, although Mr. Davis believes that this claim has been greatly exaggerated. He agrees, however, that there ought to be provided suitable gathering places for men, where they may exchange ideas and enjoy whatever social privileges of the right character they may desire. Mr. Davis thinks the huts used so

universally in connection with war purposes might be profitably continued as a means to provide the wholesome atmosphere the men want and at the same time for serving food and drinks, as has been done during the war. The huts, it is pointed out, offer an opportunity for good fellowship where strangers may meet on a common ground and where any man's views may be expressed freely, or he may sit in the corner and listen.

Municipal centers would attract many who desire to hear or discuss current topics to their liking, but in the main Mr. Davis says he is not so certain but that the huts, conducted on a business basis, furnish the best means to gain the desired ends. All organizations, especially prohibition bodies interested in the welfare of the community, he says, would be able to meet on a common ground and work out this problem by organizing huts along lines that would make them the natural outgrowth of the saloons.

In discussing the commercial phase of the elimination of the liquor saloons, Mr. Davis says he has watched the situation in Washington, District of Columbia, very closely, and he observes that most of the stores where liquor was sold have been turned into soft drink places, and the proprietors tell him this is very satisfactory.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Council of Church Boards of Education, composed of nine boards of Protestant denominations, opened its annual session here on Tuesday and the Association of American Colleges will hold its first session on Friday. These two organizations have been cooperating along various educational lines. One of the big movements which the Federal Department of Education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet. The colleges in the council have instituted a system of cooperative buying, which is said to be proving satisfactory and is enabling the schools to get their supplies more cheaply.

COAL ORDER RESCINDED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—All restrictions in the shipment of egg-size anthracite coal have been removed by the anthracite committee of the United States Fuel Administration. This size may now be shipped to any part of the country.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Phenomenal Sale WINTER OVERCOATS

Priced for Immediate Disposal

—For Men —For Young Men
—For Youths —For Boys

1000 Overcoats

For Men and Young Men

\$24.50

formerly

\$30.00, 35.00, 38.00, 40.00

\$35.00

formerly

\$45.00, 48.00, 50.00, 55.00

The assortment embraces every desirable model, including *Storm Ulsters, Town Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Chesterfields, Slip-ons, Single and Double Breasted Form-Fitting Dress Overcoats*; tailored of finest Imported and Domestic Fabrics; an enormous variety of handsome patterns; mostly quarter-silk or satin trimmings; size 33 to 50.

450 Youths' Overcoats

\$14.50

formerly \$18.75, 22.75, 25.00 and 28.50

Smart Overcoats, taken from regular stock and marked for immediate clearance; tailored of unusually warm fabrics; a large variety of attractive patterns; convertible collar model with belt in back; size 11 to 18 years.

250 Boys' Overcoats

\$10.00

formerly \$15.00, 18.00 and 20.00

Entire stock of Boys' Winter Overcoats at a price that offers unusual savings; tailored of extra warm materials; button-to-the-neck or convertible collar models; many wool-lined; some with belt in back, others plain; size 2½ to 10 years.

Boys' All Wool Mackinaws

\$12.75

formerly \$15.00, and 18.00

A limited quantity of Boys' All Wool Mackinaws in a variety of neat patterns; with shawl collar and belt all around; size 8 to 18 years.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPT.—FIFTH FLOOR.

KING OF DENMARK SENDS A TRIBUTE

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Receives Many Messages, Including One From John Burroughs

NEW YORK, New York—Messages of tribute have continued to reach Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Long Island, regarding her husband. The following are selected: King Christian of Denmark: "The Queen and I express heartfelt sympathy."

David Lloyd George: "Mr. Roosevelt was a great and inspiring figure far beyond his own country's shores, and the world is the poorer for his loss."

The Czech-Slovak National Council: "Theodore Roosevelt was always a great friend of the Czech-Slovaks. They now feel keenly the loss of so ardent a supporter of oppressed peoples."

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee: "To me as to you his life has been an inspiration and a benediction."

Gen. Hallington Booth: "In the passing of your husband the nation loses a distinguished scholar, an intrepid advocate of righteousness and an unswerving American."

John Burroughs, famous naturalist and life-long friend of Colonel Roosevelt: "He was a born naturalist who knew the animal life of the globe as few men do."

Mr. Burroughs said further that the Colonel and he had made frequent trips together in the woods and fields and told how, once, at Pine Knot, Virginia, the Colonel identified more than 50 species of birds and fowl, including two new birds, Herwick's wren and a

rare warbler, unknown even to his older comrade. Mr. Burroughs, in turn, said he showed Roosevelt a swamp sparrow and another feathered songster the name of which he could not recall. Once, at another time, he said, they waited for hours for a glimpse of Lincoln's sparrow and a gray gnat-catcher.

"It was almost impossible to deceive him on subjects of natural history," said Mr. Burroughs.

Messages have also been received from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Queen Maud of Norway, and Ronald Ferguson, Governor-General of Australia.

President Wilson's Tribute

Honor Paid to Character and Accomplishments of Colonel Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The following proclamation has been issued by authority of President Wilson:

"To the People of the United States: It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States from Sept. 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909, which occurred at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York, at 4:15 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 6, 1919. In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country."

"As President of the Police Board of his native city, as member of the Legislature and Governor of his State, as Civil Service Commissioner, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as Vice-President and as President of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and

conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

"In the war with Spain he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As President he awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms."

"His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue, and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America."

"In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy be rendered on the day of the funeral."

"Done this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third."

"WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President."

"FRANK L. POLK."

"Acting Secretary of State."

Spanish Papers' Tribute

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Spanish newspapers devote much space to articles on Colonel Roosevelt. They agree in declaring that he was the most characteristic man of the Twentieth Century and that humanity has

lost a friend. The American Embassy here has received many visits from prominent Spaniards wishing to convey their sympathy.

Great Service Recalled

Mr. Roosevelt's Aid in Ending the Russo-Japanese War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Paying tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, on behalf of the Japanese, Baron Makino, chief of the Japanese peace delegation, has enumerated some of the reasons why the Japanese "mourn with this friendly country the loss of a great citizen and a loyal friend."

Speaking in his native tongue to a large gathering of his countrymen, Baron Makino said: "Not only has America lost a great man, but Japan a very real and loyal friend. He had been consistent in rendering our country valuable service which will always be appreciated. I perhaps might make a special reference to his share in bringing about the conclusion of the war between Japan and Russia."

"Later, when difficulties arose between Japan and America in connection with incidents in California, the President lent his powerful voice to the arrangement of amicable settlements."

Canadian Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Referring to Theodore Roosevelt, the Canadian acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, said: "He was a great world figure of unique and commanding personality. His loss is a loss not only to the United States but to humanity at

large. No man did more at the early and critical stages of the war to mobilize the moral forces of the world against Germany or to range public opinion in neutral countries on the side of the Allies. He was a real man if ever there was one, and the whole world is poorer for his loss."

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, said: "His great support of the allied cause, and particularly of the policy of Great Britain, since the beginning of the war will long endear his memory to Britons and Canadians the world over."

Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, said: "His strong convictions did much to mold the opinions of his countrymen and his influence would have been beneficial in promoting a better understanding between Britain and America in the years to come."

The Ottawa Journal-Press, after declaring that not only was Colonel Roosevelt "a great man of the English-speaking world, but a man of such manliness and wholesomeness, so eagerly human, that it was an easy matter for all other people, even at far distances, to feel an interest in his personality, a sympathy, indeed, apart altogether from the admiration compelled by his varied abilities and his ever visible indomitable courage," continues: "Theodore Roosevelt's name ranks in The Journal's estimation with those of Washington and Lincoln, as among the greatest of American names. We cannot think of any except either Washington and Lincoln whose memory could be recalled as more imposing than Roosevelt's is likely to be, nor outside of Lincoln of any American statesman whose character has been calculated to arouse a warmer affection."

Describing the former President as "A doer of things and exploiter of ideas," and as one who "was morally

as well as physically a man who did not fear." The Gazette of Montreal adds: "His patriotism was pronounced, but it was genuine and could meet any strain of work or danger without weakening."

Message From France

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Clemenceau, the Premier, sent the following cablegram to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt today:

"On my return to Paris, I learn with profound regret of the death of Colonel Roosevelt. France loses in him an excellent friend. Always animated by generous ardor, he has shown his sympathy for her on every occasion. He has been proud to give his sons in the allied cause and thus to contribute to the triumph of right. I will keep in faithful remembrance the amiable relations I have had with him."

René Viviani, former Premier, speaking of Mr. Roosevelt, said: "He was a friend of France. I can remember him during our mission of 1917 to America. I can see him in New York, impetuous, ardent and energetic, his clear eyes lit up by justice, and I can hear again his first words to me: 'I and my four sons are in the service for righteousness.' Let us be united in saluting his great memory."

Louis Barthou said: "I met him several times during his last visit to Paris and was struck by his intelligence, by the vivacity of his original mind and the frank generosity of his heart. America has lost a great citizen and France a great friend."

Press of Brazil Pays Homage

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Newspapers here are unanimous in paying homage to Mr. Roosevelt, saying that he always worked earnestly to increase the friendly relations between the United States and Brazil.

PAN-PACIFIC UNION FINANCIAL PLANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—At a recent meeting of the Pan-Pacific Union plans were launched for a pan-Pacific financial congress to be held in Honolulu in 1920. Present at the meeting were representatives of all banks and trust companies in Honolulu. A guest was Dennison Miller, managing director of the Australian Commonwealth Bank, who made the original suggestion regarding the conference. L. Tenney Peck of the First National Bank stated that such a conference might lead to the adoption of decimal currency in all Pacific countries.

FIBER AND PAPER FROM BANANA STALKS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Articles of association of the Interstate Fiber Company have been filed with the territorial treasurer, the new concern proposing to manufacture fiber from banana stalks. A machine has been perfected to remove the main strands of fiber in banana stalks, these to be used in the manufacture of bags. The residu pulp will be utilized in the manufacture of paper.

AEROPLANES FOR CADETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ALBANY, Georgia—Fifty-two de Havilland bombing aeroplanes have arrived at Southern Field, Americus, Georgia, for the instruction of the flying cadets there.

\$40,000,000

American Telephone & Telegraph Company

FIVE-YEAR 6% NOTES

Dated February 1, 1919

Due February 1, 1924

Interest payable February 1 and August 1, in New York and in Boston

Coupon Notes in Denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registerable as to principal.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole or in part, with accrued interest, as follows:

At 103% if on or prior to January 31, 1920
At 104% if after January 31, 1920, and on or prior to January 31, 1921
At 105% if after January 31, 1921, and on or prior to January 31, 1922
At 106% if after January 31, 1922, and on or prior to January 31, 1923
At 107% if after January 31, 1923, and prior to maturity.

From a letter of Theo. N. Vail, Esq., President, stating the particulars in regard to the issue, we summarize as follows:

The notes are issued to retire an equal amount of 6% Bell System notes endorsed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, maturing February 1, 1919.

The net earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its disbursements for interest during the last eight years have been as follows:—

Year Ended December 31	Net Earnings	Interest	Balance
1910.....	\$31,933,214	\$5,077,321	\$26,855,893
1911.....	33,301,246	5,567,980	27,733,266
1912.....	37,907,644	5,844,699	32,062,945
1913.....	40,576,746	7,656,656	32,920,090
1914.....	40,557,977	8,223,163	32,334,814
1915.....	41,117,487	6,498,850	34,618,637
1916.....	44,743,376	6,730,099	38,013,277
1917.....	48,940,466	10,469,360	38,471,106

For the year 1918 it is estimated that net earnings will be over \$51,000,000, interest \$10,365,000, and the balance over \$40,635,000. During the last nine years the net earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have averaged 5½ times the interest charges.

Since 1908 the amount of the company's debt outstanding has been increased only about \$20,000,000, while the capital stock outstanding has increased about \$283,000,000 and the book value of the assets about \$375,000,000. The company has paid dividends at the rate of at least 7½% per annum on its capital stock since 1899, a period of nineteen years. For the last twelve years the rate has been uniformly 8% per annum.

On August 1, 1918, the Federal Government assumed control of the telephone system of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Under the government contract the license and rental contracts between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the associated companies are continued; the Federal Government is to fully maintain the property; is to make provision for depreciation and obsolescence relatively equal to that of the past—and in addition is to pay an annual compensation sufficient to provide for the payment of the annual interest charges on all outstanding securities of the Bell System in the hands of the public, dividends at the existing rate (in the case of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company 8% per annum) upon the share capital of the Bell System outstanding in the hands of the public, all charges of securing necessary additional capital, or for the discharge, conversion, renewal or extension of present obligations.

The actual value of the Bell System's plant—the only value that can be used for rate making—is largely in excess of its book value. At December 31, 1917, the book value of the assets of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies making up the Bell System was over \$305,500,000 in excess of all liabilities and capital stock outstanding. There has been paid in an account of capital stock of this company \$35,000,000 in excess of the par of that stock, that is, for every \$100 share of outstanding stock more than \$108 in cash has been paid into the treasury. Adequate charges against earnings have been made for depreciation and obsolescence.

The above Notes are offered, subject to issue as planned, for subscription at 99¼ and interest, to yield about 6.17%

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, January 9, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York, or Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, on the date of payment to be specified in the notices of allotment, against delivery of J. P. Morgan & Co. Trust Receipts, or of temporary certificates exchangeable for the definitive securities when received by us. If payment be called prior to February 1, discount at the rate of 6% on the principal amount allotted will be allowed from the date of payment to February 1.

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\$25,000,000

New York Telephone Company

Thirty-Year Sinking Fund 6% Debenture Bonds

Dated February 1, 1919

Due February 1, 1949

Interest payable February 1 and August 1, in New York City

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of \$10,000, \$5,000 and \$1,000. Coupon Bonds and Registered Bonds interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole or in part, on any interest date upon 60 days' notice, at 110% and accrued interest.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

From a letter of Theo. N. Vail, Esq., stating the particulars in regard to the issue, we summarize the following:

The New York Telephone Company, with its subsidiary and connecting companies, constitutes the most important operating division of the Bell System, and its entire outstanding capital stock of \$150,000,000 is owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The New York Telephone Company and its subsidiary companies operate in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, in the District of Columbia and in parts of Connecticut and Ohio.

The Debentures will be issued under a trust indenture with the Guaranty Trust Company, in which the Telephone Company will covenant that if at any time after the issue of the Debentures the Telephone Company shall create any mortgage or charge upon all or any part of its real estate or telephone plant, or securities of subsidiary companies held by it, the Debentures shall be secured by such mortgage or charge ratably with any other indebtedness secured thereby.

The Telephone Company will covenant to pay \$375,000 annually to the Trustee, to be applied to the acquisition of Debentures at not exceeding the redemption price of 110% and accrued interest. The Debentures so acquired for the sinking fund will continue to draw interest. This cumulative sinking fund will be more than sufficient to redeem the entire issue of \$25,000,000 Debentures before maturity.

Year Ended December 31	Net Earnings	Interest	Balance
1910.....	\$14,496,714	\$2,150,714	\$12,346,000
1911.....	15,223,020	2,395,826	12,827,194
1912.....	17,313,170	2,951,845	14,361,325
1913.....	17,782,279	3,494,695	14,287,584
1914.....	16,175,741	3,460,199	12,715,542
1915.....	17,202,766	3,400,703	13,802,063
1916.....	20,607,254	3,341,913	17,265,341
1917.....	20,302,327	3,924,837	16,377,490
1918 (partly estimated)	18,000,000	4,800,000	13,200,000

For the last nine years the net income of the New York Telephone Company has averaged over 5½ times the interest charges. The Company has paid dividends at the rate of at least 6 per cent. per annum since 1896 and for the last eight years the rate has been uniformly 8% per annum.

The actual value of the New York Telephone Company's plant—the only value that can be used for rate making—is largely in excess of the book value. At December 31, 1917, the book value of the company's real estate and telephone plant was over \$194,000,000, not including property of subsidiary companies, the securities of which are carried on the books of this company at conservative valuations. The book value of the New York Telephone Company's assets at the end of 1917 was over \$80,000,000 in excess of all liabilities and capital stock outstanding.

The above Bonds are offered, subject to issue as planned, for subscription at 101 and interest, to yield about 5.93%

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

Dated January 8, 1919

RESUMPTION OF BUILDING ASKED

Department of Labor of United States Seeks Early Return to Pre-War Basis—Special Appeal to Be Made to States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The results of a survey, not yet complete, made under the supervision of the Department of Labor, shows that between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 worth of building and other construction work have been held up by the war. Embargoes and restrictions of materials, restraint of capital, and scarcity of labor, prevented any activity while the war's demands were still insistent. Now that there is no longer the necessity for conservation, and that the need for buildings is becoming acute, efforts are being made to overcome the inertia and timidity which are holding back many useful enterprises.

The Department of Labor has a new division, the purpose of which is to interest the nation in public works and private construction. This division has enlisted the cooperation and active work of practical builders and makers of materials, of economists and financial experts, of contractors and real estate men, of lawyers and professors. Their first object is to find what the existing conditions are and how they may be bettered; where the money is coming from; how business may be improved; how housing facilities may be increased, and how the way may be found back to normal conditions.

In directing the supervising architect to resume work recently, William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, stated that "the activity of the building industry will facilitate the transition of (general) industry from a war to a peace basis." It is the purpose of the new division to make this into practical terms, to stimulate building on a scale commensurate with the country's needs and resources. While prospective private builders hesitate, this division will endeavor to get the states to start with their much-needed public works. Resolutions have been introduced in several of the legislatures calling for appropriations for this kind of construction, and the governors of the states are being urged to further it as strongly as possible.

While conditions are, and will be for two or three months, unfavorable for much outdoor work, there is a large section of the country to the south where many kinds of construction may be carried on with little interruption. Meanwhile plans may be made and financing arranged for buildings to be erected in the North as soon as conditions permit. It is believed that if the inactivity that has prevailed can be broken up by the starting of public work of various kinds, other enterprises will speedily follow.

F. T. Miller, who is at the head of the division, and who has had extensive practical experience with varying phases of building trades, says: "Deferred building construction is one of the first portions of our war debt which must be met, for it provides facilities for paying the remaining portions of the war debt and also decreases the cost of living." Few persons realize, as Mr. Miller pointed out, that not only is each individual's living expense increased by the extra rent he has to pay through lack of housing facilities, but he has to pay more for everything because his baker and butcher and tailor and every one else with whom he does business is having to pay higher rents for the same reasons.

"Money is not consumed in building operations," says Mr. Miller, "but passes from one hand to another, and still remains in the national banking system, yet leaves on its way a permanent evidence of wealth—such as a water power, a highway, a railroad, a sewer or other necessity to the earning power of society. Public credit is ample for all public works. The money used circulates through the state ten times in the twelve months, and largely remains in the state, while the structure endures for the benefit of society. There is now an accumulated need for building, and the shortage of construction is indicated by high rents. The increased cost of building materials is only about half that of other commodities, and this is offset in some localities by the decreased cost of land.

"The country is probably a full year behind in its civil construction program, amounting to at least \$3,000,000,000. This must be caught up and normal building continued."

DONATION POLICIES FOR UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Labor has made the following announcement with regard to the scheme of out-of-work donation which came into operation on Nov. 25:

Ex-soldiers, soldiers and airmen will be entitled to out-of-work donation policies, available for 12 months, if they have actually served with the forces during the present war, and civilian workers will be entitled to out-of-work donation policies, available for six months, if they are British subjects and became "employed contributors" under the National Health Insurance scheme before Aug. 25, 1918, and in the case of boys and girls between 15 and 16 if they entered employment before that date.

Unemployed persons desiring to claim donation should, on and after Nov. 25, attend at an employment exchange or branch employment office, ment

taking with them their discharge or other military certificates. If they served in His Majesty's forces during the present war, or their health insurance record cards if civilian workers. In ordinary cases attendance daily or as otherwise directed between specified hours at the employment exchange or branch employment office will be required as a condition of receipt of donation.

Rates of donation: Men over 18 years of age 2s. a week, and women over 18 years of age 20s. a week. With supplementary allowances for dependent children of 6s. a week for the first child under 15 years of age and 3s. a week for each additional child under that age. Boys between 15 and 18, 12s. a week, and girls between 15 and 18, 10s. a week. Subject to attendance if required at a course of instruction under the Board of Education or other central authority.

Donation does not become due until after the applicant has been unemployed and has attended at the exchange for three consecutive working days, and payment will not be made for these three days.

DETROIT WARNS OFF ALL BUT HOME LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
DETROIT, Michigan.—Returning soldiers are warned by the Detroit Board of Commerce not to seek employment in this city before April unless they live here or were formerly employed here. Local industries have pledged positions to all former employees and the reorganization of plants on a peace basis makes the absorption of this class of labor all that the local industries can manage at present.

Already, chiefly from camps in this country, large numbers of discharged soldiers from other cities are flocking here for employment. These men could come at no worse time as the automobile industries are operating on an exceedingly restricted scale.

Motor manufacturers are experiencing great difficulty in setting materials. During the two weeks over the holidays most of the larger plants practically shut down. It will be several months before they can resume normal peace-time production, and the Board of Commerce has therefore issued its warning to discharged soldiers.

FARM OPPORTUNITIES FOR KANSAS SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
MANHATTAN, Kansas.—In accordance with a plan devised by the Kansas Council of Defense and other persons interested in the problem, the Agricultural Experiment Station is preparing a list of all agricultural opportunities in the State open to returning soldiers and sailors.

These opportunities include year-round positions as farm laborers, the management of farms on a share basis, the renting of farms and the purchase of farms on easy terms. County farm bureaus and individuals are submitting the data to the experiment station.

COAL OUTPUT OF CANADA INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the Department of Mines, during the year 1918 about 15,180,000 short tons of coal were produced in Canada compared with just over 14,000,000 tons in the previous year. Other metals were produced as follows: Gold, \$14,750,000 (value); silver, 20,800,000 ounces; copper, 117,000,000 pounds; nickel, 91,500,000 pounds; zinc, 36,000,000 pounds; pig iron, 1,182,000 short tons; steel ingots and castings, 1,910,000 short tons. The total value of the mineral production in Canada during 1918 is estimated at \$220,000,000 or some \$30,000,000 in excess of 1917.

BELGIANS ORDER SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to Capt. Paul de Chippel, representative of several Belgian firms, who was a recent visitor to the capital, these firms have given orders to Canadian shipbuilders for the construction of some 20 wooden ships, each of 2000 to 3000 tons capacity. Orders for steel vessels of larger build will follow, he says. In the course of an interview, the Belgian officer, who until recently was in the employ of the British transport service, said that the great requirement of his country for some years to come would be chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials.

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The United States Government, through the Railroad Administration, is to be asked to take over and operate the Public Belt Railroad of New Orleans, according to the Mayor of this city. The Public Belt connects all the wharves and landing places of the harbor with the trunk lines of railroads entering the city, and is now operated by the municipal government.

NAME COINED FOR COMMUNITY WORK

United States War Camp Service to Be Continued on Pacific Coast by the "Comuservs"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A new word has been coined by the War Camp Community Service of San Francisco, and will at once be put in use by the War Camp Community Service of the Pacific Coast. The word is "Comuservs," and is intended to describe "those who serve the community."

Ever since the War Camp Community Service began its work, the need for a single word that would serve to identify those who are engaged in its activities has been felt. It was explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the office of the San Francisco branch of the service. Accordingly, a contest was arranged, and the word "Comuservs," coined by Miss Helen Skelley of San Francisco, was chosen as the best one submitted. Inasmuch as the war is practically over, and as the activities of the service will not contain the "War Camp" feature, that part of the title of the service was not regarded in manufacturing the word that should describe the workers in the service.

It was explained at the office of the San Francisco branch that the service will probably be continued under the name of Community Service, one of its important lines of activity being the providing of cheaper and more wholesome means of recreation for industrial workers. Just now the service has organized a unit of 200 girls that is known as the "One-Minute Girls," that is, those who help themselves in readiness to serve at a moment's notice. One of their duties at the present time is to meet the returning soldiers with flowers as they come into the city from the train, the idea being to add a little warmth to the necessarily formal official reception. These workers, as well as those working in connection with the community councils that have been organized as permanent institutions by the State Council of Defense, throughout the State, will be known as "Comuservs."

TRANSITION PAYMENT TO BRITISH WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions has issued the following general official notice to contractors, sub-contractors, and workpeople engaged on work for the Ministry of Munitions:

"1. The great task before the country is the transformation of industry from war to peace. This necessarily involves the disturbance and dislocation of industries and workshops, and very large numbers of workpeople will have to change their employment and in many cases their present abodes. This must be faced. In order, however, that the change may be made with the least possible hardship and the minimum of waste, exceptional arrangements are necessary. The government intend to recognize in these arrangements the good work which has been done by munition workers in helping to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

"2. The Minister of Reconstruction, on behalf of the government, proposes to make a statement to Parliament on the general reconstruction policy of the government, and will give full details of the government's intentions about unemployment donations to demobilized members of His Majesty's forces, and civil workers.

"3. In order, however, that munition workers and their employers may at once be made aware of government policy, the following instructions are hereby issued to all factories and firms engaged on work for the Ministry of Munitions:

"(I) There should, so far as possible, be no immediate general discharge of munition workers.

"(II) All workers, however, who desire to withdraw from the industry or to leave for any reason, and all workers who can be absorbed elsewhere, should be at once released.

"(III) Production on contracts for guns and gun ammunition machine guns, small arms, and small arms ammunition; trench warfare mortars, bombs and stores, pyrotechnic stores; aerial bombs; all accessories of the above stores; aircraft and aero-engines; and the manufacture of explosives, should be reduced in the following ways:

"(a) All overtime should be immediately abolished; (b) systems of payment by results should be temporarily suspended and the customary notice of the transfer from payment by results to time work should be given; (c) when a transfer to time work has taken place a reduction of the hourly week should, wherever possible, be introduced. The reduction of hours will also apply to men already on time work, and in their case the customary procedure as to reduction of hours should be followed; (d) whenever reduced hours are worked on a time work basis, the number of hours worked must not be less than one-half of the hours in the present normal working week of the establishment. If in any case the earnings of the workpeople for the full weekly number of hours on the short time system, fall below the following amounts: for men of 18 years and over 30s. per week, boys under 18 years 15s. per week, women of 18 years and over 25s. per week, girls under 18 years 12s. 6d. per week, their earnings will be made up to these sums by the employer, who will be reimbursed by the State. Where time is lost, the amounts payable will be sums proportionate to the number of hours actually worked.

"4. The adoption of half-time may cause unavoidable discharges, but every effort should be made to minimize unemployment, utilizing employees for a short period on laboring and clearing-up work. In allotting this work, preference should be given to workpeople who are ordinarily dependent upon industrial employment.

"5. All persons discharged, or claiming release, can obtain free railway warrants for journeys from the place of employment to their homes or to places where they have found new employment. The warrants will be issued through the employment exchanges. In cases where large numbers are required, warrants can be obtained by the employers from the employment exchanges for issue at the works.

"6. Directions will be given at an early date with regard to war munition volunteers, army reserve munition workers, and other special classes of workers.

"7. The foregoing instructions are issued for the guidance of contractors until individual firms receive further and particular instructions from the Ministry of Munitions. The loyal and cordial cooperation of all employers is confidently invited."

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THEATERS

French Theater, New York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—At the French theater the week of Dec. 30, a double bill was presented, consisting of Hervieu's "L'Enigme" and Courteline's "Bouabouche." The first, a nondescript piece, neither comedy, tragedy, melodrama, fish, flesh nor fowl, brought out nobody's powers significantly, except perhaps those of Valentine Tessier, who, in the character of Léonore put the climax upon the dramatic intrigue and furnished answer to the enigma of the plot, by a fine fall to the floor and an eloquent burst of sobbing. If one could keep interested in the playwright's rather transparent puzzle, feeling concerned as to which of the two husbands was to suffer discomfiture and as to which of the two wives was to prove the deceitful one, well and good. For in that case, the play would have at least an anecdotal value, as though we were to say: Once upon a time there lived a woman, Léonore, by name, whose husband ungallantly spent all his leisure time in the woods hunting. Now one fine day, while she was repining over her loneliness, she heard herself how she might cheat him who she considered was cheating her. And so on, with a second lonely woman, Giselle, married likewise to an absent-minded huntsman, carrying out the story in double—all but the cheating. The thrill will finally come, according to plan, provided we are willing to try not to guess which of the women the faithless one is, and if we can wait until Léonore, dropping to the floor and sobbing, confesses that it is she. Of very slight stuff indeed is "L'Enigme," made like much that was written in France at the turn of the Nineteenth Century into the Twentieth. More substantial is the comedy, inclining shortly to farce, "Bouabouche," of a few years earlier date. This piece, in the French company's performance, gave Robert Casa, the stage manager of the organization, who has hitherto shone in nothing more important than the rôle of a police officer, a rather extended opportunity. As the stupid, confiding Bouabouche, whom not even the most impudent tricks of Adèle could make distrustful, Mr. Casa was admirable. Jane Lory as Adèle was a regular delight, and Mr. Dullin, who has done so much heavy tragic work in the French representations, stood forth in an unaccustomed light and was to the last degree amusing as the man who labors to awaken Bouabouche out of his dense credulity.

SUFFRAGE REFORM IN RHODE ISLAND URGED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A plea for unrestricted manhood suffrage in Rhode Island through the elimination of the property qualification for voters was made by Gov. R. Livingston Beekman in his annual message to the General Assembly on Tuesday. The inauguration of this reform he urged should be regarded as the first and most vitally important duty of the session, particularly in view of the early return of the Rhode Island soldiers who have been in the thick of the fighting in France.

HOUSING PLANS OF RESEARCH BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
TORONTO, Ontario.—City planning and elimination of slums are receiving a good deal of attention here at the present time, and the Bureau of Municipal Research makes the following recommendations in an effort to improve housing conditions:

Legislation to permit the taking of a part of the so-called unearned increment at the time of the transfer of properties; authorizing cities to expropriate real property at an advance of 20 per cent on its assessed value for the purpose of replanning the areas affected; authorizing cities to exempt from taxation, in whole or part, improvements on land; to empower fire chiefs to remove certain buildings and charge the costs to the owners; also the establishment of a self-governing commission, charged with the conduct of an educational campaign on the subject of housing and city planning, and with power to advise the city government as to measures necessary to secure desirable living and working conditions in all parts of the city; the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the use of public and separate school buildings as community centers for the socializing of all elements of the population and the inculcating of high standards of living and citizenship through opportunities to function as citizens in self-governing organizations; the establishment of highly developed evening and part-time schools in every section of the city, and the remodeling of the school buildings wherever necessary to provide the required facilities for such work.

USE OF CANAL FOR COAL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
ALBANY, New York.—Gen. W. W. Wetherhouse, State Superintendent of Public Works, says that in the proper utilization of the state barge canal lies the solution of the fuel problem confronting consumers in municipalities along the canal. The rail haul for anthracite coal from Pennsylvania to Ithaca is 113 miles, and the haul on bituminous to Watkins is 190. A great saving in railroad equipment could be effected by transferring coal from cars to boats at Ithaca and Watkins, and this would make delivery throughout the State less expensive, according to the report.

SHIPPING MEN IN CANAL ZONE ACTIVE

Agencies of the Big Companies Located at Cristobal Preparing for the Anticipated Great Increase in Business

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The big shipping companies are getting ready for the business expected to pass the Canal. One of the handsomest group of buildings on the Isthmus is made up of the five large concrete structures in which the local agencies of the United Fruit Company, the Italian line La Veloce, the French line Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the former Hamburg-American Line, and the Panama Railway Steamship Line, are located. The Hamburg-American building is now used by the United States Government. Besides these the United States Steel Corporation's numerous ships are under the agency of Captain Charles B. Fenton, who has offices in the Masonic Temple; the Spanish line Compania Trasatlantica has offices in one of Colon's biggest concrete structures which was built by Mr. Garces, the agent; and the old pioneer firm of Andrews & Co., representing Elder & Fyfe, and the Harrison, Leyland and Munson lines, have their offices near Battery Morgan. The Royal Mail is the only line still owning its old wooden pier and having its offices there in Colon. All the other wooden piers have been demolished and the ships go to the nine big new concrete docks in Cristobal.

Nearly every other important line also has a special agency here. W. R. Grace & Co. are represented by the Panama Agencies Company, which also handle the business of the Japanese line, Payne & Wardlaw handle several lines. The Peruvian S. S. Company has its own agency. Altogether the most active business on the Isthmus now is that connected with the extension of shipping.

Captain Fenton told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the most urgent need here now is ship chandlers' stores. The vessels passing the canal depend upon the canal commissaries for supplies, but the commissaries are not specially stocked for the trade and cannot in his opinion, ever suit the conditions as well as private houses could, such as are found in every maritime center. The commissaries are sometimes cleared out of stock by the demands of the passing trade, and it is hard to estimate what they will be. The commissaries cannot sell any surplus stock, as private firms could, therefore do not like to carry much above well-calculated future estimates.

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WORK OF SHIPPING BOARD AT MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec.—It is now possible to make known the important work done by the United States Shipping Board at the Port of Montreal. Early in the spring of 1918 the board took over a number of ships formerly used as bulk carriers on the Great Lakes to be reconstructed for overseas service. These ships were cut in two and prepared for passage through the Welland and St. Lawrence River canals, and, on their arrival at Montreal in the autumn of 1918, were rejoiner afloat and dry-docked for completion.

At this port the board had an organization of mechanics, etc., with a large office force assembled and sent from Cleveland, Ohio. Shops and offices were specially constructed at the water front. The docking was done at the plant of the Canadian Vickers, Limited. The first ship arrived at Montreal on Oct. 9, and the last ship left Montreal on Dec. 10. Eight ships were completed in this way, all of which were sent to sea. Four of the vessels which were reconstructed on the Great Lakes were held there on account of the closing of the canals by winter. These will probably be taken through when navigation opens in the spring and completed in the same manner as those already brought down. One of these ships, the Charles R. Van Hise, has a beam of 50 feet, too wide to pass the locks, which are 44 feet wide. In order to bring the ship through it has been necessary to turn the sections on their beam ends, and by placing tank or pontoons on one side of the deck sufficient stability was obtained to enable them to float in this position, with a total beam of 43 feet 6 inches. While this ship has not been brought to Montreal, one section has been successfully passed through several locks on the Welland Canal.

By this means it will be possible to build larger ships on the lakes for delivery at seaboard than has heretofore been the case, and may result in increased activity in the lake yards, placing them in competition with those on the seaboard. Every facility has been furnished state by the United States Shipping Board by the Canadian Government authorities and by private firms in Montreal.

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Temple, Chicago are sometimes cleared out of stock by the demands of the passing trade, and it is hard to estimate what they will be. The commissaries cannot sell any surplus stock, as private firms could, therefore do not like to carry much above well-calculated future estimates.

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At this port the board had an organization of mechanics, etc., with a large office force assembled and sent from Cleveland, Ohio. Shops and offices were specially constructed at the water front. The docking was done at the plant of the Canadian Vickers, Limited. The first ship arrived at Montreal on Oct. 9, and the last ship left Montreal on Dec. 10. Eight ships were completed in this way, all of which were sent to sea. Four of the vessels which were reconstructed on the Great Lakes were held there on account of the closing of the canals by winter. These will probably be taken through when navigation opens in the spring and completed in the same manner as those already brought down. One of these ships, the Charles R. Van Hise, has a beam of 50 feet, too wide to pass the locks, which are 44 feet wide. In order to bring the ship through it has been necessary to turn the sections on their beam ends, and by placing tank or pontoons on one side of the deck sufficient stability was obtained to enable them to float in this position, with a total beam of 43 feet 6 inches. While this ship has not been brought to Montreal, one section has been successfully passed through several locks on the Welland Canal.

By this means it will be possible to build larger ships on the lakes for delivery at seaboard than has heretofore been the case, and may result in increased activity in the lake yards, placing them in competition with those on the seaboard. Every facility has been furnished state by the United States Shipping Board by the Canadian Government authorities and by private firms in Montreal.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Kitty, in India, to
Mollie, in England

IV

My dear Mollie:
Mother took me to call on a Hindu family, the other day. The house, which was in a village in the jungle, stood a little way back from the path, and all you could see from the outside was a high brick wall, with a door in the middle, and just a peep of the upper rooms above it. Every window of these upper rooms was guarded with iron bars, like a nursery window at home, only the bars were upright, not horizontal. Many of the windows were shuttered, as well as barred.

We went through the door into a courtyard. On the left were cow-houses, with cows tied up in them. On the right was a one-story building, with three imposing doors. Mother told me that these were the "thakur bari," or household temples. On the veranda, opposite the gate, stood our host. He led us into a room opening off the veranda. I thought at first that Mother must have made a mistake and brought me to a Hindu preparatory school. I never saw such a large family of little boys in my life. The furniture consisted only of chairs, set in the middle of the room, a table holding piles of books and a takaposh, a big wooden platform which does duty as a bed by night and a seat by day. Standing about the room were several bigger boys and a few babus. They were not a school, they were not a party, they were just the boys of the family.

Mother and I sat down on the chairs, facing the takaposh. The array of little boys fixed their big black eyes upon us. In a concentrated stare, Mother seemed quite calm, as she talked to our host, but I was feeling completely "stared down" by the little boys, when a jingle of jewelry gave me an excuse to look round. The veranda was full of little girls! I had thought the number of little boys enormous, but the boys were only half the family! The little girls looked very sweet in their gay saris and glittering jewelry. They literally had rings on their fingers and bangles on their ankles, if not on their toes, and they jingled and tinkled whenever they moved. I shouldn't like to be decked out like that myself, but I must confess that the gold and silver ornaments looked very pretty on the brown arms, necks and ankles. One ornament I would never have believed I could have liked. It was a ring through the nose! A thin, gold ring, with a big drop pearl hanging over the upper lip. You can't think how sweet its wee brown wearer looked. I called her to me, and we were soon great friends.

When we had talked a little while about books and education, mother asked if we might pay a visit to the ladies of the family. Indian ladies never sit with the men. They have their own rooms, with the windows barred and shuttered, in a separate part of the house. A small girl was sent with a message to the ladies, and presently we were escorted across the courtyard and through a door in the wall into a second courtyard, with a very high wall all round it. We went up a steep flight of stairs into an upper room. I think the ladies had expected us, for two chairs stood ready, and upon the table was a brass tray covered with a white cloth. The ladies came in by twos and threes, all gayly dressed and so laden with jewelry that there was quite an orchestra of tinkling and jingling. I was trying to guess who could be the mistress of this big family, when our host, with great respect, led in a tiny lady, who was thin, with rather a lined face, but her hair looked quite dark through her white sari, and she was straight and brisk. "My mother, the mistress of this house," said our host. We greeted the lady, in Bengali fashion, by raising our joined hands to our foreheads. "Namashka Mother," we said. The brass tray was uncovered. It held fruit, peeled and cut into dainty pieces, which was handed to us, and which we ate and praised.

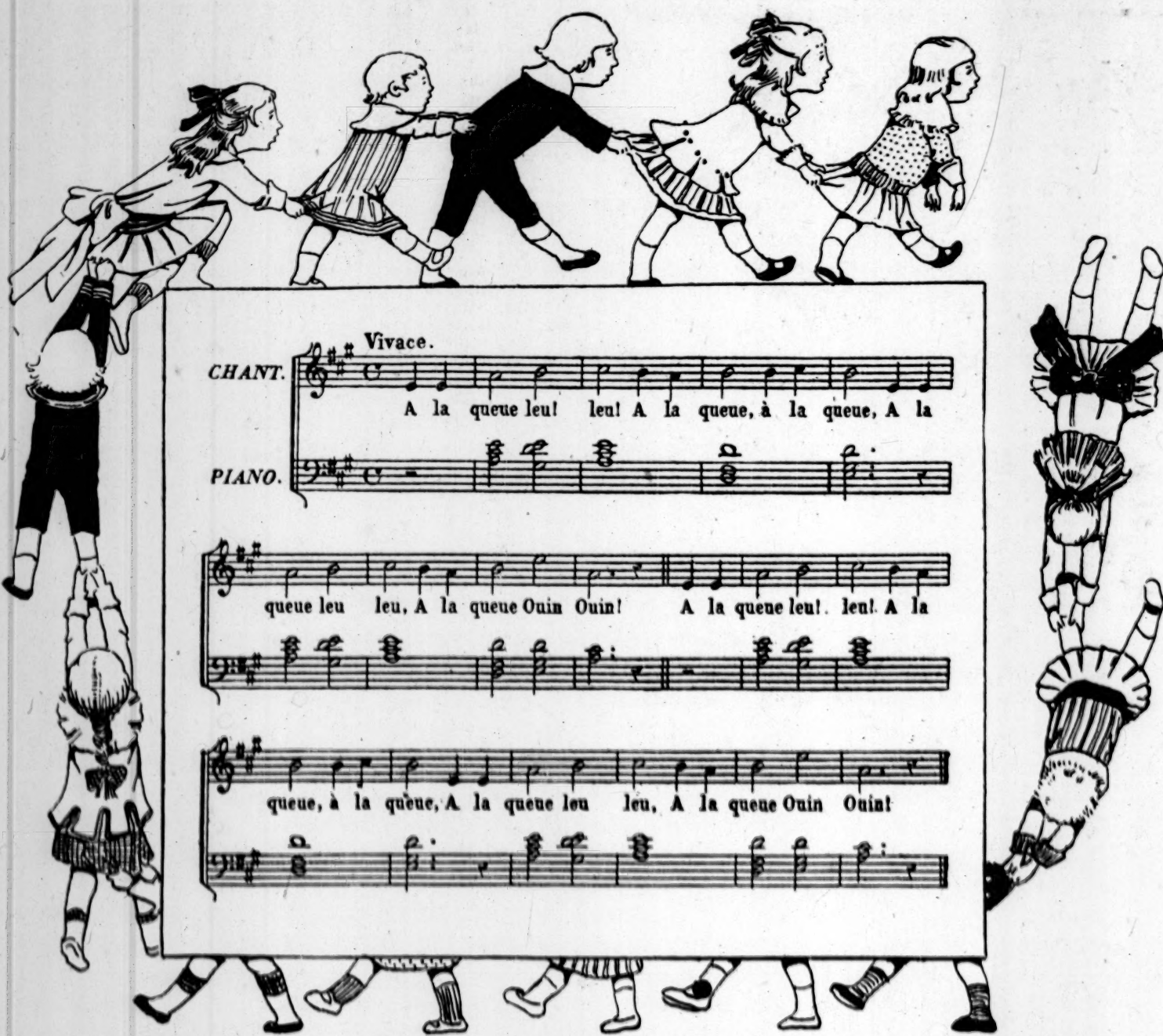
Even now I am not quite clear as to who everybody was. The old lady, who was the mistress of the house, had seven daughters-in-law, the wives of her seven sons. Each of these was the mother of a few of the little boys and girls we had seen downstairs, and it was a comfort to find that one mother didn't have to tub and brush and comb all those little boys. Most of the daughters-in-law had babies in their arms, so they had plenty to do, even with a small share of the little boys.

Most Hindus live in this joint family fashion. The home, the land, and the money are common property. As the sons grow up and earn money, they continue to live at home and put their earnings into a common fund. When a son marries, he brings his wife home; and his bride is generally so young that she needs her mother-in-law to care for her and train her.

The joint family has its advantages. The rich members help the poor ones, the clever people help the stupid. Dad says that in most families there are a few lazy folk who won't work, or even try to work, and who stay at home and let the industrious members of the family provide for them and their wives and children. No matter how clever a Hindu may be, or how soon he may be to travel or try his fortune in a new country, he can't leave home unless the mistress of the family approves. If he goes, he will most likely be expected to leave his wife and children at home in the charge of his mother, who usually looks after the babies, and he will be expected to send a large part of his income home.

Our host, who walked part of the way back with us, said to Mother: "In all my family, madam, forty eat and only two earn."

I don't think I should like to live in a joint family, Mollie. What do you think?



A page from "Vieilles Chansons," a songbook which French children love

"Ala Queue Leu! Leu!"

Who are these children, marching along so gayly, with such a firm and determined air? Why, of course, little French boys and girls, and they are singing a very jolly tune, "Ala queue leu! leu!" Perhaps, if we learned it, we could join their procession. I wonder where they are marching to, this fine day. I can tell you where they came from, or perhaps you know yourself the children who live in the songbooks of Boutet de Monvel, "Vieilles Chansons et Rondes" and "Chansons de France." Aren't they jolly little people and don't they have good times, acting their songs? Let's find some more of them and get better acquainted.

Now, I must tell you at once, before we reach the Pont d'Avignon, that French children, with all their love of fun and mischief, are generally very polite. Listen to this song, and watch the children dance on the bridge, and you will see for yourself.

"Sur le pont d'Avignon,
L'on y danse, l'on y danse;
Sur le pont d'Avignon
L'on y danse tout en rond.
Les beaux messieurs font comm'ça;
Et puis encor comm'ça."

What fun it would be to be dressed up like those fine little gentlemen and ladies! See the blue coats and lavender trousers and spotted yellow waistcoats and the buckled slippers. Of course, they flourish their three-cornered hats, when they make those deep bows. The lovely little ladies—how stiff and fine are their pink and yellow-hooped skirts, and see their powdered wigs! Let us join in the second verse of this pretty song, and see if we can curtsy as gracefully as the dainty ladies on the Pont d'Avignon.

French children love animals as well as you do, and perhaps they have even more chance than you to care for them and play with them. There are ever so many songs in de Monvel's books about sheep, delightfully pictured. Perhaps the nicest is the one where the sheep are marching under the gate that the children make with their outstretched arms. Did you ever suppose that a sheep would play "London Bridge"? They seem very gentle and obedient, as all good sheep should be.

Ducks and geese and little birds of all kinds we see in the pictures, and dogs—big dogs, little dogs, always French dogs. Cadet Rousselle had three, you remember, and it's hard to tell which one it was that always ran away when he was called, for all three look so friendly; and three cats he had, also, nice sleek cats, "who never catch mice!" Perhaps it is the fables of La Fontaine that help the children to understand animals so well. We know that they study them and study them, learn them, and sometimes they sing them. What fun it must be to have the edition illustrated by Boutet de Monvel! Here is the story of "Le Rat de Ville et le Rat des Champs," set to music. You know how the city rat invited the country rat to a fine feast. Here they are at the table, on the table, to tell the truth, with good things heaped up before them in the great blue dishes. Do you think it is the city rat who wears the fine brown coat, and is that his country friend with the blue dress? How comfortably they long tails dangle! But then—oh, dear! there comes a rattling at the door and how they jump and scurry, tails stiff with alarm. Soon the noise stops, but the country friend firmly refuses to return to the feast. His humble meal at home is at least undisturbed, he says.

Little girls and boys in France love their gardens, too. You might not guess it, when you discover the little boy planting cabbages with his nose!

That song is just a very good joke. "Do you know how to plant cabbages the way we do?" he asks, and then he shows you how he does it, first with his foot, then with his hand, and finally with his nose! Those are fine big cabbages that he is growing, we must admit.

Some French children live near the sea, as some of you do, and they love to watch the boats sailing silently along. Have you ever wondered, as this little child did, how the boats go over the water? "Papa, les p'tits bateaux qui vont sur l'eau, ont-ils des jambes?" Have they legs? "Mais oui, petit bébé, s'ils n'en avaient pas, ils n'iraient pas!" Of course, they have! How else could they move along? You can just hear them tripping along in the song, and here they are with long, thin, wiry legs reaching way to the bottom of the sea. The shoes look rather worn, perhaps with much travel, or can it be that the fish have nibbled them?

In the books by Anatole France, "Nos Enfants" and "Filles et Garçons," Boutet de Monvel's illustrations show us again and again the happy adventures of children in the country. Monvel always tells us, too, the details we want to know. Now, here is Fanchon who, like Little Red Riding Hood, went to visit her grandmother, but had a much happier trip. We know just how she looked and what she wore, blue-checked apron, cap, sabots, and all. She had such a good time that day! After she had eaten the omelet that her good grandmother made for her, she fed the birds crumbs, cut from her great slice of bread. She was frightened, just for a moment, when a whole flock tried to light on her shoulder (she was only a very little girl, you know, and the birds seemed pretty large), but she went right on scattering the crumbs till the last morsel was devoured.

And here are Louison and Frédéric, going down the road to school, singing gayly as they go. To be sure, they stop singing when they come to the butcher's dog. Perhaps you would, too! Isn't it fun to know these children and to see their little houses and the green fields, where their fathers and mothers and big brothers work, and their school? They must study hard for many hours, longer hours than you have in school.

Little Jacqueline is too small to go to school. She plays with her old friend, Miraut. She and Miraut have been friends longer than either of them can remember. Miraut is a big dog, a Newfoundland dog, taller than Jacqueline. She loves him so much that she lets him carry her with his great rough tongue. You can see by her little upturned nose (how do you suppose Monvel could draw such expressive little noses with just two dots?) that she is pleased with Miraut's attentions, but it is hard to stand still while he pushes so hard.

Boutet de Monvel certainly loved children and loved to illustrate for them. Maurice Boutet de Monvel, to give you his whole name, lived as a little boy at Orleans. Perhaps that makes you think right away of Jeanne d'Arc. In later years, Boutet de Monvel painted six great canvases of Jeanne d'Arc for the Memorial church at Domrémy, and others which are in private collections in America. His book of Jeanne d'Arc is famous, too.

Now, there were noted actors and actresses in the de Monvel family, and I believe that de Monvel himself was something of an actor. Else how should he have known so well the games and plays that boys and girls love to act? Moreover, the pranks of the bad boy, how well he drew them! Find the

book, called "La Civilité Honnête et Puerile," in English called, "Good and Bad Children," and you will see for yourself that de Monvel knew very well how the bad boy felt about listening to the professor's talk and about washing his hands, not to mention the courtesies due the visiting guest. (The bad boy didn't really intend to pull the chair out from behind the guest at the wrong moment, however.)

Though Boutet de Monvel had no desire to study to be an actor, like his famous ancestors, at least we know that he was fired with enthusiasm by the tales his mother told him of her father's success in the world of art, and he was proud to go forth himself to study art in another form. In the Atelier Cabanis, in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, he began his work, but it wasn't long before he laid down his brushes and changed his blouse for a uniform. After the defeat of Sedan, he joined the army of the Loire and then, when the war was over, he returned happily to his studies again. His pictures were exhibited in the Salon and won distinction. You know, that is an honor many an artist wishes. His portraits of children have won him a reputation in France that is far reaching. We know from these, too, how much he loved children, but it is for his illustrations that children everywhere, grown-up children, too, love Boutet de Monvel best.

Now, do you suppose it was "Ala queue" that the little boys and girls of a certain village were singing, a few weeks ago, when the enemy had at last evacuated their village, and the first American officer came driving in? They joined hands in a big circle, 200 of them, and sang and marched and danced. "Ring Around a Rosie," the officer called it, but I shouldn't wonder if it was this very song, "Ala queue," that they were singing so gayly. Let us sing it with them!

The River in the
Cañon

I wonder if any of you have the same thrill of interest in the Colorado River, when you study about it in your geography books, that I used to have? The populations of cities and the chief exports of the different countries I always found rather stupid, but rivers and mountains and lakes I loved; and river, like the Colorado, that could cut its way for hundreds of miles through rocky plateaus, a mile and a half above sea level, had the greatest charm for me. I used to dream about seeing it, but hardly hoped that I ever should. But now I actually have stood right on the bank of the river; I have dabbled my fingers in its waters. Perhaps some of you would like to hear about it.

Of course, you geography students never make the mistake, as some persons do, of thinking that, because its name is the Colorado River, the famous cañon is in the State of Colorado. Counting from the source of the largest of its tributaries, some of which rise in Colorado, the river is 2000 miles long, but the greater part of this is in Arizona. Up in the north-western corner of the State is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, the most interesting place of all these 2000 miles, and the one most travelers visit. But travelers in great numbers have visited the cañon only since the year 1908 when a branch of the Santa Fé Railroad was carried through almost to the rim of the cañon. Until that time, you had to journey many miles by stagecoach from Williams, the nearest town on the main line of this same railroad,

It was only 50 years ago that the wonderful cañon was thoroughly explored for the first time by Major Powell, who took four boats and several men and navigated the river, starting on the Green River, in Utah. Somé Spaniards, in 1540, were the first white men to see the cañon, but they could find no way of descending its steep sides, and the passage down the river was to wait 400 years.

But now, let us suppose we are leaving Williams, Arizona, and that our train is striking up northward across the desert—a desert of reddish earth, covered with grayish green sagebrush and moss, and patches of little scrub cedar trees. Near the cañon the cedars are larger and more numerous, and there are also many pines, but not very big ones. From the railroad station at the cañon, you climb a long flight of wooden steps and find yourself in front of a rambling hotel. But you don't go inside until after you have hurried to the edge of the great chasm and had your first look at it. It takes your breath away to see, for the first time, this vast gorge which is, as somebody has said, "a mighty tangle of ravines and chasms and sculptured bluffs," and you don't find it difficult to believe the well-informed person who breathes in your ear that it is 13 miles from the rim you are standing on to the one opposite you, that the river is hidden away 6000 feet below. What is hard is to see any room, along the face of the cliffs, for a path down which you could walk to the bottom of the cañon. But a path there is, a path winding back and forth and up and down and around the rocky sides of the cañon for seven miles.

Next morning, you come out on the hotel piazza, bright and early, dressed in a blue denim riding costume which covers you all over, and a broad-brimmed straw hat, tied under your chin with brown strings. The sun is dazzlingly bright and the sky is brilliantly blue. Everybody around seems to be going the same way you are, toward the paddock where the mules are being saddled to take a party down the cañon. There is much running around and pushing and shouting and shouting on the part of the guides. At last everybody is mounted and the procession starts, single file, for the head of the trail, amid waves of the hand from those who are staying behind.

Now you see that there really is a path down the cañon, but you can never see more than a few yards ahead of you, because it curves sharply every few minutes. Soon you forget to watch your mule and wonder why he insists upon setting his little feet on the very edge of the path, where you can often look down 1000 feet, and you begin to notice the wonders around you. Huge bluffs and masses of rock loom up on all sides and at all angles. Some look like cathedrals, others like battlefields, and all are full of color. Sometimes you catch a glimpse of the far-off wall of the other side of the cañon, and its layers of rock have distinct colors in the morning sunlight, gray, brown, yellow and red in streaks. At first, you might think that all about you was nothing but a rocky wilderness, but soon you see that in every hollow and niche of the rocks are growing small bushes and plants. The only ones familiar to you, perhaps, are the scrub cedars and pines which you saw from the train, but the names of the others you learn from the guide. Strange names they are, too, rabbit brush, greasewood, Mormon-tea, and squaw-bush, and, of course, the queer tall stalks of the cactus plant that you have seen pictures of. Now and then,

you hear a clattering of tiny hoofs on the rocks, and you see a shaggy wild burro look at you in surprise and then dash out of sight. There are hardly any other creatures to be seen, and very few birds.

Halfway down there is a level spot where a little stream wanders among some willow trees. Here there used to be an Indian village, but now there is only a small building or two and a spring where you can get a drink. Now the path grows steeper and steeper, until you enter a wild gorge, with towering red crags close to you on either side. The brook appears times and wish you were the mule, who easily stops to drink. Suddenly the easily stops to drink. Suddenly the level cliffs end, and you come out on a high beach of fine, white sand. You are at the bottom of the cañon at last, but where is the river?

Every one falls off his mule in haste, and follows the guide over the sand, around several boulders. You stop abruptly, with your feet almost in the river. It is so nearly the same color as the sand, only a dirty, instead of a clean, grayish-white, that you didn't see it until you were right beside it. The river is this color, because it rushes along so fast that sand swirls through it all the time. The tremendous cliffs towering around the river make it seem much smaller than it really is, and at first, perhaps, you are disappointed at this river that you have dreamed of and have come so far to see.

But then you remember your geography, how this Colorado River has bored its way through hundreds of miles of great rock walls like these, and through a country of wild desert, forest and mountains. The old thrill comes back to you, with an added one that you are actually sitting beside this amazing stream. You cannot bear to be called away from it, to go and eat your luncheon in the shade.

Afterward you slip back for a parting glimpse of the scurrying milky-white water, which remains clearer in your memory than all the gorgeous blues and purples of the rocky sides of the cañon which the afternoon sun has changed into those colors, from the reds and yellows of the morning. The Colorado River is one of your most treasured mental pictures for all time.

The Ball

It was a real grand ball—not just a mere dance, such as you or I might give, but a ball. It was given by the Earl and Countess of Stoney Terrace, at the coming of age of their son, the Marquess of Peacock; and, as you may imagine, there was tremendous excitement in Parklands, all hoping they would be privileged to receive invitations. Prince Charlie was Master of the Ceremonies. He was not really a Prince, you know, but he had a wonderful pedigree, and every one said he was a Prince among his kind. He had been the Earl's aide-de-camp for many years, and so knew exactly what had to be done to insure the success of the entertainment. He was galloping down the park, to find out how many of the Rabbit family would volunteer as waiters and see about the band, when he came across Mrs. Goat, standing still and looking rather thoughtful.

"Hallo, Nanny!" cried he cheerily, "thinking of the ball?"

"I'm not thinking I'll be asked to it," replied Nanny sadly. She had only recently come from a small farm in Scotland and hadn't quite got used to Parklands.

"Why ever not?" questioned Charlie. "I'll be grand eno'."

"Good gracious, Nanny, what dreadful pre-war talk! You really must not say such things, these days, or you'll be put down as very old-fashioned." Nanny looked up hopefully.

"Then you'll send me an invitation?" "Why, of course! and for Miss Kiddie, too, who will be the loveliest debutante of the evening. Why, Nanny, you seem to forget how magnificently you played up during the war, and then there's your son, still mascot of one of our most famous regiments, honored and decorated—I don't know how often. Lord and Lady Stoney Terrace are looking forward to meeting you."

Here Miss Kiddie gobbled up. "Oh, do tell me about the ball. Prince Charlie. You'll let me go to it, won't you, mother?"

"I've just been assuring your mother we could not possibly do without you," said Charlie, with a bow. "Oh, what fun!" gleefully exclaimed Kiddie. "Do tell me about it."

"Sir Redcomb Chanticleer has volunteered to be footman and announce the guests," began Charlie.

"What! footman?" interrupted Nanny, opening her eyes wide in surprise.

"My dear Nanny, you really are behind the times! Don't you know it's a privilege, these days, for friends and relations to offer their services in every possible way and so make home really home. Don't you know? Sir Redcomb was doing orderly and sentry work throughout the war and says no one could be better adapted to announce the guests?"

"Oh!" "Then don't forget the Earl himself volunteered to be boot and button polisher to his old brigade, as he was not eligible for anything else."

"My word!"

"Well, I must be off to get hold of those rabbits and the bandsmen," said Charlie, and off he scampered.

There was, indeed, much to be done, and the supper to be thought out, as well as the program for the dances; a wireless to be sent to the moon folk, to put on their brightest lights; a meadow to be selected for the ballroom and lawns for the supper tables, to say nothing of the band. Mr. Bull said he'd bring all his bass

instruments and be conductor as well. Mr. Noddy would bring his concertina. Rover of the stables his fobhorn, and all the frogs in Parkland offered their services. So you can imagine what a splendid band it was.

Every one naturally wanted to be seen at his best and so was very busy, preparing his toilet. Her ladyship wore the famous Peacock tiara of glow-worms on her head, and a string of the same round her neck shone brilliantly. The Earl and his son wore their ancestral uniforms—a mass of glittering gems and orders. Mrs. Goat had a huge turban of honeysuckle she had had generously given her by the Big Hedge, while the Honeysuckle said she was only too delighted to be useful as well as ornamental. Mrs. Goat did not approve of elaborate decorations for the young, so Miss Kiddie, who was always in spotless white, was only allowed to wear one bright pink peony at the back of her left ear. Very sweet and girlish she looked. Mrs. Michael Goose wore her lovely pond-weed lace and green ribbons. Mrs. Puss borrowed her mistress's exquisite lace fichu, which once belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and was only worn on very special occasions.

Charlie wore his master's best tie and a rich red silk handkerchief as a cummerbund. This, you must know, is the name given to the sash men-folk wear in the East. Charlie looked splendid, not to say royal.

Lady Stoney Terrace and her son received their guests at the top of the ballroom, as Sir Redcomb announced them in his stentorian voice. The ball began with a quadrille. I do not know what the order of precedence should have been, but the young Marquess led off one set with Miss Kiddie, while all the other dancers formed their sets. The next dance was a polka, which Charlie danced with Miss Kiddie. He capered and barked round and round her. At least, we would call it barking, but he was really singing the words of the tune the band was playing:

"You should see me dance the Polka. You should see me cover the ground. You should see my coat tails flying. As I whirl my partner round."

All the guests followed suit. Sir Turkey Trot was there, of course, and introduced his famous dance; then came Mrs. Aylesbury Duck, to lead off her world-renowned waltz in which all were expected to drag at least one foot limply behind them. Admiral Drake was present, too. He had gained distinction, sailing across the great ocean, facetiously termed "the duck-pond." There were, of course, a great many other guests, too numerous to mention, as they would fill a whole column.

All thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and then it was time for supper. Lady Buff Orpington had seen to the grain, so there was variety enough to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Mrs. Goat had plucked all the most luscious fruits in the orchard, and there were delicious delicacies from the larder which Mrs. Puss had seen to. (Cook was inclined to be very severe next morning, but Puss explained so sweetly and prettily that she had had permission to take anything she wanted that Cook had to forgive her.)

Sir Redcomb Chanticleer gave the signal for every one to retire, as the moon's light was waning, and a new day about to break, and every guest went home feeling and saying he had never enjoyed a more delightful evening.

Iris Flowers

My mother let me go with her, (I had been good all day). To see the iris flowers that bloom in gardens far away.

We walked and walked through hedges green. Through rice-fields empty still. To where we saw a garden gate Beneath the farthest hill.

She pointed out the rows of "flowers"; I saw no planted things. But white and purple butterflies Tied down with silken strings.

They strained and fluttered in the breeze. So eager to be free: I begged the man to let them go. But mother laughed at me.

She said that they could never rise. Like birds, to heaven so blue. But even mothers do not know Some things that children do.

That night, the flowers untied themselves. And softly stole away. To fly in sunshine round my dreams Until the break of day.

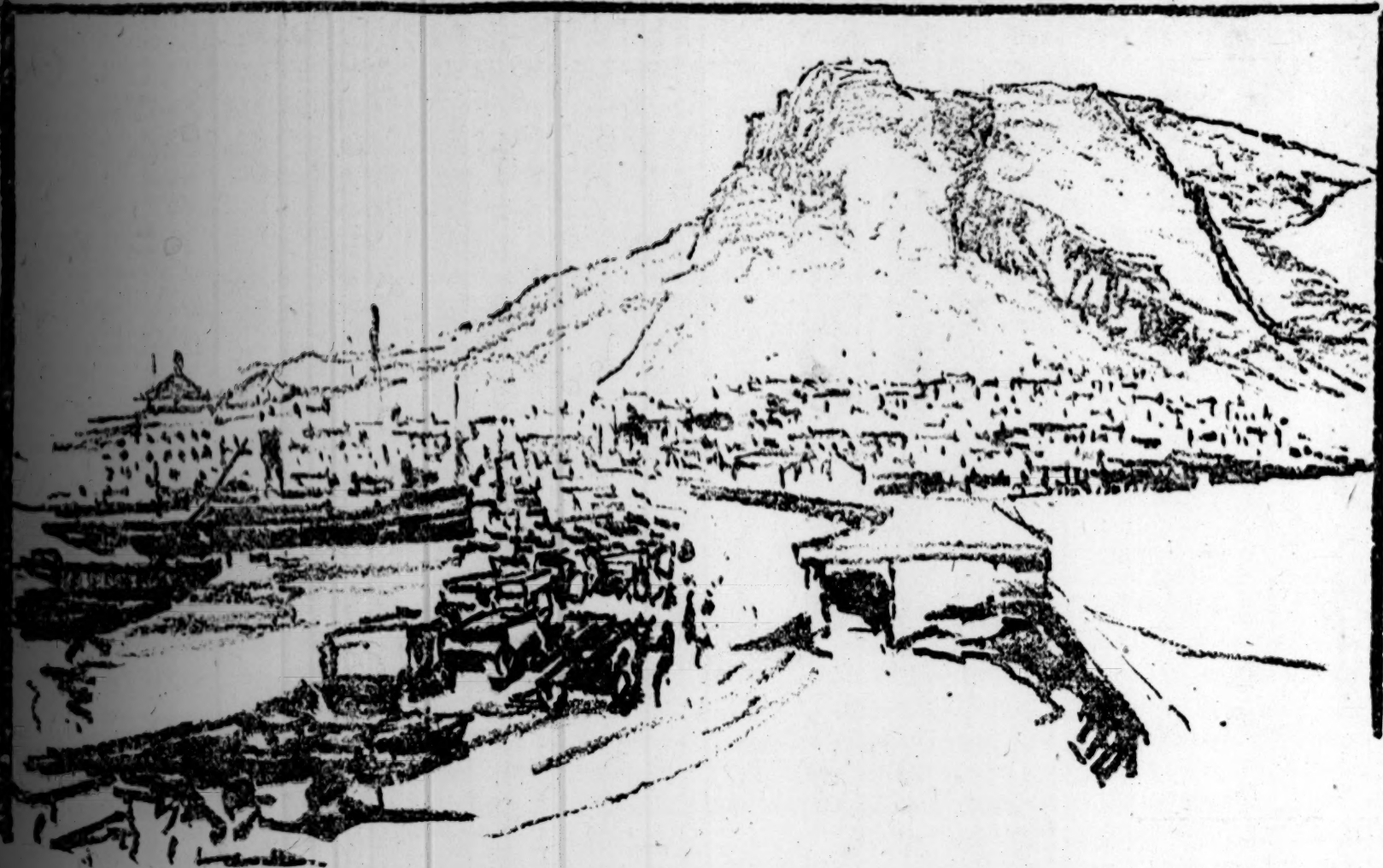
—Mary McNeill Fenellosa.

Water in the Desert

The National Geographic Magazine gives some interesting accounts of the driving of cattle to the nearest port of railway, from the vast pastoral lands of Australia.

Two, three or even five months may be required, says this magazine. Unless the season is favorable, it cannot be done at all, for feed and water are lacking along the route. Stock routes are laid out and tended as carefully as wagon roads or railways. They head for the principal markets, or for the ends of railways that extend into the arid belt, and wind across the country, taking advantage of all known water supplies. Streams, springs, billabongs and namma-holes are used, regardless of the quality of the water, for almost any liquid is acceptable in the desert. When the distance between watering places is too great, or areas of feed are beyond the reach of water, artificial supplies are provided and carefully watched. Wells are dug, and reservoirs and tanks are constructed to collect rain water. Where other means fail, skeleton buildings with large roof area are provided to conserve the rainfall.

THE HOME FORUM



The harbor at Alicante, Spain

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sea and Sky Give Alicante Color

There is something very oriental about the look of the stretch of country on the southeastern coast of Spain in the middle of which Alicante is situated. The bareness of a great deal of the landscape, the white, flat-roofed houses, and the palm trees, combine to make one imagine that one is either much farther east than is actually the case, or else across the water to the south, on the opposite continent. Elche and its palm plantations, situated only a few miles from Alicante, bear a wonderfully close resemblance to one of the oases in the Sahara, although perhaps even in the sunshine of Southern Spain there is something lacking of the marvellous crystalline clearness of the desert atmosphere. But otherwise it is not easy always to remember that one is on European soil at Elche.

Alicante has a fine harbor and the town looks very well from the sea,

with its castle-crowned hill backed by a range of mountains. There is not much color in the white town, but the sea and sky make up for this. Both Almeria and Alicante, surely among the most musically named of towns, look their best from the deck of a ship or from a boat, when the full effect of the mountains behind them can be seen in a way that is impossible from the land. Victor Hugo appreciated the oriental appearance of Alicante when he wrote: "Alicante aux clochers méle les minarets," and if the statement is not meticulously accurate, Victor Hugo has certainly supplied the one thing wanting in Alicante's appearance, and that is minarets.

Aubrey Bell, in his book, "The Magic of Spain," declares that in the evening Alicante is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. "The lights shine softly through the four lines of palm trees along the Paseo de los Martires, and are reflected across the water; in the harbor the last radiance of evening sets in a tracery of masts and cranes and rigging in clear relief. To the west the sea is already dark, . . . but in the east it is a most exquisite blue, a blue that seems to be a transparent surface of turquoise covering a layer of white chalk. The eastern horizon is faintly purple, and against it the sails of a fleet of fishing boats are whiter than at any other time, and gleam long after the sun has set. Later the sea catches for an instant the faint purple of the sky, the sky loses its color, and finally a mistiness of softest gray merges them together, so that one may no longer distinguish where the sky ceases or the sea begins."

The Fish Editor Afield

Men of genius, blown by the winds of chance, have been, now and then, mariners, . . . schoolmasters, soldiers, politicians, clergymen, and what not. And from these pursuits have they sucked the essence of yarns and in the setting of these activities found a flavor to stir and to charm hearts untold. Now, it is a thousand pities that no man of genius has ever been a fish reporter. Thus has the world lost great literary treasure, as it is highly probable that there is not under the sun any prospect so filled with the scents and colors of story as that presented by the commerce of fish.

However, as it seems to me unlikely that a man of genius will be a fish reporter shortly I will myself do the best I can to paint the tapestry of the scenes of his calling. The advertisement read: "Wanted—Reporter for weekly trade paper." Many called, but I was chosen. Though, doubtless, no man living knew less about fish than I.

The Fish Industries Gazette—ah, yes! . . . was one of the several in its field, in friendly rivalry with The Oyster Trade and Fisherman and The Pacific Fisheries. It comprised two departments: the fresh fish and oyster department, and myself. I was, as an editorial announcement said at the beginning of my tenure of office, a "reorganization of our salt, smoked and pickled fish department."

Upon the Gazette, I did practically everything except the linotyping. Reporter, editorial writer, exchange editor, make-up man, proof reader, correspondent, advertisement solicitor, was I.

Most of all, as reporter, to go where the fish reporter goes. There the sight-seeing cars never find their way; the hurried commuter has not his path, nor knows of these things at all; and there that racy character, who, voicing a multitude, declares that he would rather be a lamp post on Broadway than Mayor of St. Louis, goes not for to see. Up lower Greenwich Street the fish reporter goes, along an eerie, dark, and narrow way, beneath a strange, thundering roof, the "L" overhead. He threads his

way amid seemingly chaotic, architectural piles of boxes, of barrels, crates, casks, kegs, and bulging bags; roundabout many great fetlocked draft horses, frequently standing or plunging upon the sidewalk, and attached to many huge trucks and wagons; and much of the time in the street he is compelled to go, finding the sidewalks too congested with the traffic of commerce to admit of his passing there.

So, by stages, on up to turn into North Moore Street, looking down a narrow lane between two long bristling rows of wagons pointed out from the curbs, to the façades of the North River docks at the bottom, with the tops of the buff funnels of ocean liners, and Whistlerian silhouettes of derricks, rising beyond. Hereabout are more importers, exporters, and "producers of fish," famous in their calling beyond the celebrities of popular publicity. And he that has official entrance may learn, by mounting dusky stairs, half-ladder and half-stair, and by passing through low-ceilinged chambers freighted with many barrels, to the sanctums of the fish lords, what's doing in the foreign herring way, and get the current market quotations, at present sky-high, and hear that the American shore mackerel catch is very fine stock.

Then roundabout, with a step into the broad vista of homely Washington Street, and a turn through Franklin Street, . . . back to Hudson Street. Here down the middle of the way are endless trains, stopping, starting, crashing, laden to their ears with freight, doubtless all to eat. Tourists should come from very far to view Hudson Street. Here is a spectacle as fascinating, as awe-inspiring, as extraordinary as any in the world. From dawn until darkness falls, hour after hour, along Hudson Street slowly, steadily moves a mighty procession of great trucks. One would not suppose there were so many trucks on the face of the earth. It is a glorious sight, and any man should jump with joy to see it. And the thunder of them altogether as they bang over the stones is like the music of the spheres.

There is on Hudson Street a tall, handsome building where the fish reporter goes, which should be enjoyed in this way: Up in the lift you go to the top, and then you walk down, smacking your lips. For all the doors in that building are brimming with poetry. And the tune of it goes like this: Toasted Corn-Flake Company, Seaboard Rice, Chili Products, Red Broom Grape Juice Sales Office, Porto Rico & Singapore Pineapple Company, Sunnyland Foodstuffs, Importers of Fruit Pulps, Pimentones, Sole Agents U. S. A. Italian Salad Oil, Raisin Growers, Log Cabin Syrups, Jobbers in Beans, Peas, Chocolate and Cocoa Preparations, Ohio Evaporated Milk Company, Bernese Alps and Holland Condensed Milk Company, Brazilian Nuts Company, Brokers Pacific Coast Salmon, California Tuna Company, and thus on and on.

And so the fish reporter enters upon the last lap of his rounds. Through perhaps, the narrow crooked lane of Pine Street he passes, to come out at length upon a scene set for a sea tale. Here would a lad, heir to vast estates in Virginia, be kidnapped and smuggled aboard to be sold a slave in Africa. This is Front Street. A white ship lies at the foot. Cranes rise at her side. Tugs, belching smoke, bob beyond. All about are old warehouses, redolent of the Thames, with steep roofs and sometimes stairs outside, and with tall shutters, a crescent-shaped hole in each. There is a dealer in weather-vanes. Other things dealt in hereabouts are these: Chronometers, "nautical instruments," wax gurners, cordage and twine, marine paints, cotton wool and waste, turpentine, oils, greases, and rosin. . . . From his white cavern at the top of a venerable structure comes the dean of the salt-fish business. "Export trade fair," he says; "good demand from South America."—From "Walking-Stick Papers," by Robert Cortes Holliday.

M. Roland Becomes Minister

"On the 22nd of March, Dumouriez, accompanied by Brissot, came to the Hôtel Britannique at eleven in the evening, and informed Roland that he had been appointed Minister of the Interior by the King, and that he was to receive the portfolio of Cahier de Geville the next day. Roland accepted unwillingly to accept the office, and begged to be given ten hours in which to consider his decision. Dumouriez agreed to this condition, and left him. Directly the Foreign Minister had gone, Roland wrote a note to Madame Grandchamp telling her what had happened, and begging her to come round at once and talk things over. She was in bed when the note arrived, and refused to go and see her friends till the following morning. During the night, however, she considered the whole situation, and decided to advise them to accept the responsibility of office." Mrs. Pope-Hennessy (Una Birch) writes in "Madame Roland: A Study in Revolution."

Directly daylight came, the writer continues, Madame Grandchamp ran round to the Rolands' apartment. Their conversation was interrupted "by the arrival of a deputation of women from the Markets. Would dear Sophie go out and oblige them greatly by playing the part of Madame Roland, and they would dress as quickly as they could, in order to receive the next batch of callers. The market-women were very noisy, and expressed delight at having a patriot Minister with such a public-spirited wife to support him. After the deputation had been disposed of, Madame Grandchamp was approached by the landlady of the Hôtel Britannique; it seemed that now she could not do enough for guests whom she had hitherto treated so cruelly. Might she not put the first floor at the disposal of the Rolands? Madame Grandchamp accepted the offer on her friends' behalf, and then went out to do a number of tiresome commissions for her friends. Nobody could have been more surprised than she was on coming in at seven o'clock that evening . . . to find Manon . . . looking fresh, animated and beautiful. The apartment to which the Rolands had been transferred on the first floor of the hotel was full of Ministers, deputies, courtiers. Madame Grandchamp, who had opened one or two halves of the doors into the salon, according to the rank of the person who entered, Sophie rubbed her eyes; could she be dreaming? Last night there lived in a little room on the third floor back a man who did not know where to turn for money, and a miserable woman . . . and now there were two smiling, prosperous people standing before her, holding a levee of distinguished persons in a beautiful suite of apartments. It was exactly like a fairy tale, Sophie said to herself as she crept quietly home.

"The next morning Roland took the oath of allegiance and received the portfolio for the Home Affairs at the hands of the King. He was a little mortified to notice that his appearance caused some amusement in the Royal entourage. He wore his ordinary costume, 'that of a philosopher,' as Manon is careful to tell us; but his Quaker felt hat, his thin gray hair carefully combed over his venerable head, his shoes fastened with laces, amused the 'valets of the court.' One of them whispered to Dumouriez, 'No buckles on his shoes?' Dumouriez threw up his eyes, saying, 'All is then lost,' which made every one laugh. Men saw an impersonal Quaker-like being accepting a portfolio that day, but they did not see that his real significance and virtue lay in the strangely personal influence of his wife, the woman who already had made herself the inspirer, the Egeria of Brissot and his men. How little did the King, Queen or Cabinet guess that it was a woman and not a man who had stepped into office that

March day of 1792. Every one was destined to realize the fact later on, for when Roland escaped and Madame Roland was engaged, men wittily said, 'They have lost the body, but they have caught the soul.' It was the woman and not the man who broke up the first Girondin Ministry. It was she who, after its dissolution, inspired Pétion, Buzot, Barbaroux, Brissot, Servan, to mirror her ideas, her enthusiasm, her prejudices, her hates. It was she who produced Cabinet crises. The letter to the King, the formation of a Federal Army, the split with Danton, the attack on Robespierre, were her ideas, and in the end it was she who pulled the reins down about Girondist heads. It was she who conceived the idea of carrying into practice a homogeneous Cabinet resting on a parliamentary party."

The Determined Watts

"This is Watts' own summing up of his life's endeavor as he viewed it from the standpoint of his closing years: 'My aim and ever-constant desire is to identify artistic outcome with all that is good and great in every creed and utterance, and all that is inspiring in every record of heroism, of suffering, of effort, and of achievement.' That sentence," H. W. Shrewsbury writes in "The Visions of an Artist," gives the keynote to his whole life and work. It is the sincere and simple statement of one who early in life set before himself a great ideal, and throughout his life conscientiously lived up to it.

"The boyhood of Watts was not a bright one. . . . As each birthday came round he was ashamed that he was so backward. 'I knew only one thing,' he said, 'that I knew nothing.' He was self-taught, but his father guided him, and guided him wisely, in his choice of books. They were few, but he read them over and over again until they became a part of his world and being, and the finest work of his mature life shows the influence upon him of his early reading: Homer's 'Iliad,' Sir Walter Scott's and Jane Austen's novels, Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with an illustrated Bible and a Queen Anne's Prayer-book—this was his small but select library."

"Quite early his talent for drawing developed. As a child of six or seven he made a drawing of Sisyphus at his unending punishment of rolling to the top of a hill a huge stone which immediately slid back, a curious subject to take a child's fancy, and an indication of thought already stirring. At ten he copied drawings with such exactness that as facsimile reproductions they could not be improved upon, and he invented imaginary illustrations to Homer and Sir Walter Scott. At fourteen he copied in chalk a steel engraving, line for line, and dot for dot, counting them, even, to make sure he had the right number. Genius he had undoubtedly, but it was by unremitting labor and painstaking that he thus developed his talent. At fifteen he was painting in oils. He received his first commission from a customer of his father's, who took a great interest in the lad on learning that he was determined to become an artist. Determined—there lay the secret of his success; for he had more than enough of discouragement. Naturally his desire to become an artist was a source of much anxiety to his father, and he was little inclined to foster it. He, himself, had lost money over his inventions; would his son succeed any better with art? He submitted some of the lad's drawings to the president of the Royal Academy. The verdict was, 'I can see no reason why your son should take up the profession of art.' Such an opinion from such an authority was indeed a crushing blow. But the lad was undaunted, and his father wisely decided to let him have his own way.

"In those years he was a sleep-headed lad, and found it difficult to get up in the morning. But he did not look for any outside help. He cured himself, and his remedy for the trouble was not to go to bed at all. Rolled up in a dressing-gown, he lay on the studio floor until at last he had firmly acquired the habit of rising with the sun, a habit he never lost."

"His hopes and expectations at that early period were not very high. Certainly he never dreamed of those marvelous successes and distinguished honors which came to him eventually as the reward of his self-denial and unceasing toil. In later years, referring to those days, he said to his wife, 'I determined to do the very best possible to me. I did not hope to make a name, or think much about climbing to the top of the tree; I merely set myself to do the utmost I could, and I think I may say I have never relaxed. To this steady endeavor I owe everything. Hard work, and keeping the definite object of my life in view, have given me whatever position I now have, and I may add, what I think is an encouragement to others, that very few have begun life with fewer advantages, either of wealth, or position, or any exceptional intellect. Any success I may have had is due entirely to steadiness of purpose.'"

A Day of Sunshine

I hear the wind among the trees
Playing celestial symphonies;
I see the branches downward bent,
Like keys of some great instrument;
And over me unrolls on high
The splendid scenery of the sky.
Where through a sapphire sea the sun
Sails like a golden galleon,
Through yonder cloud-land in the west,
Towards yonder Islands of the Blest,
Whose steep sierra far uplifts
Its craggy summits white with drifts.
—Longfellow.

Servant and Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human mind's belief in the reality of matter and its limitations leads, quite naturally, to the conclusion that it is the business of each one to gather together all that he can for himself. Those who do not succeed in accumulating matter are forced, in consequence of this belief, to become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who have accumulated it; and the resultant question as to who shall be greatest enters into all human relationships. One half of the world having determined that the other half shall serve it, the servantry, quite as unreasonably, determines to wrest equality and fraternity, which in their true sense are spiritual conditions, out of a situation and on a basis that is wholly material and unreal, and therefore incapable of producing harmony.

This basic error of belief in the reality of matter affects every concept that develops from it; this is why the concept of service has been distorted to mean the unwilling and discontented servitude of one class. This false conception defrauds both employer and employee, and the discords arising from it can be destroyed only as the right apprehension of service is gained by all humanity. Jesus the Christ struck at the very root of the servant problem and revealed the cure for its errors when he said, "For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth." He revealed service as the activity which reflects divine Principle and which, when understood aright, will be expressed, in human affairs, in honest care for the comfort, the rights and privileges of others as surely as for one's own.

It was the curse of materialism that doomed mortals to labor. Spiritual man, in God's likeness, has never lost the dominion originally bestowed upon him. Every one has the right to claim man's spiritual dominion, and will obtain it just in the degree that he can realize it; this realization will not, however, make a man less, but more, faithful and kind in the performance of his human tasks, for the realization of Truth brings harmony, not discord, into human experience. Escape from material labor can only come through the spiritual understanding of God and man. The rich man is not helped toward this understanding by his riches any more than is the servant by his stipend; and the rich man frequently works harder than do his servants, in his effort to control the wealth which he has accumulated. All men, however, should be free. This does not mean that, in the complex organization of society, no one should serve in the capacity of domestic or personal helper, or that all must fill the position of master or director of affairs. It means, simply, that all should know that man is subordinate alone to divine Principle, and that no one can avoid the demand for this obedience. In the human process of demonstrating this ideal of freedom and equality, each must serve divine Principle, to the best of his understanding, in the place where he is. "All God's servants," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 158 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "are minute men and women." It is the being faithful over the few spiritual truths already discerned, that prepares both master and servant to be made "ruler over many things," to advance in the realization of the harmony which each one craves.

As effect never appears without a cause, a man's position and his occupation are as directly the outcome of his personal or, possibly, antecedent, mortal thought, as is the condition of his physical health. One man will remain in a position of little responsibility because he thinks on the level of servile material belief; another may fancy himself the master of others because he believes that authority inheres in mortal mind. These conditions are but opposite manifestations of the same belief in the reality of matter and the human mind's artificial classifications and privileges, and both are equally barren of true service.

It is the maid-servant's ignorance of God that makes her believe, and resent the belief, that she is subordinate to another mortal. The maid-servant will have trouble with her problem just so long as she entertains envious, disrespectful or rebellious thoughts. When she learns that her first duty is to be obedient to divine Principle, the beliefs of envy and discontent will disappear, and, where she believed that she was oppressed, she will find justice and kindness manifested to her, in the exact proportion of her obedience to Principle. Ofttimes, in the ratio that they are attained, it is the master's belief that wealth and material culture include the right to dominate those who do not possess the things of this world. It is unescapable that employers will have trouble with their employees just so long as they believe that it is person that serves them. When it is realized that harmony is a state of spiritual consciousness, and that all of the qualities and activities necessary to the expression of harmony are produced by Principle, those qualities and activities will be manifested in human establishments. When all men and women realize that they are the servants of divine Principle, they will all their respective places and accomplish their tasks in kindness and thoroughness and with due respect for the comforts of those about them. Carlyle wrote: "If the poor toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious

toil for him in return that we have light, freedom, immortality?"

Equality, liberty, and fraternity, ideals which are so dear to the human mind, will never be wrought out on a material basis. These are spiritual conditions, and they will be established on earth as they are in heaven, when employer and employee are equally willing to surrender belief in the reality of matter, and to serve divine Principle by conquering all of the selfishnesses and inhumanities of the carnal mind, and impartially to observe the Golden Rule in conduct. The obligation that the rich—the spiritually rich—shall help the poor rests equally upon the servant and the master, according as the one or the other, or both, are spiritually endowed. "God gives the lesser idea of Himself for a link to the greater," Mrs. Eddy writes, "and in return, the higher always protects the lower. The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." (Science and Health, p. 518.)

Here Nature Does a House Erect

Hail, old patrician trees, so great and good!
Hail, ye plebeian underwood!
Where the poetic birds rejoice,
And for their quiet nests and plentiful food
Pay with their grateful voice.

Hail, the poor Muses' richest manor seat!

Here Nature does for me a house erect,
Nature the wisest architect.
Who these fond artists does despise
That can the fair and living trees neglect,
Yet the dead timber prize.

Here, let me, careless and unthoughtful lyne,
Hear the soft winds, above me flying,
With all their wanton boughs dispute,
And the more tuneful birds to both replying,
Nor be myself too mute.

A silver stream shall roll his waters near,
Gilt with the sunbeams here and there.

On whose enamelled bank I'll walk,
And see how prettily they smile, and hear
How prettily they talk. . . .
—Abraham Cowley (Seventeenth Century).

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Rowlett Report

TO THOSE who have made any study of the history of India, especially the history of the past fifty years, there is a wealth of significance and illumination in the report just issued by the committee appointed some time ago, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Rowlett, to investigate revolutionary conspiracies in India. The Rowlett report is a remarkable publication; remarkable alike for its painstaking justice, which is in fact characteristic of Great Britain's dealings with India, and for the way in which, almost without reaching conclusions, it indicates with peculiar accuracy the state of development to which the country has attained.

"We must remember," said a great authority on India, some time ago, "that India is a large place." With its 300,000,000 people, its multiplicity of languages, religions, castes, and customs, it is also a very complex place. One of the greatest of its complexities, during the last ten years and more, has been the widespread growth and prevalence of revolutionary conspiracies, side by side with an undeniable deepening of loyalty to the British Empire. It is these conspiracies with which the Rowlett report deals. The story as unfolded by the committee is a long one, affecting many phases of Indian life, but it is also one, the main significance of which is quickly revealed. In nothing is this significance seen more clearly than in the class to which the conspirators belong, and the methods employed to secure their devotion and attachment to the cause of anarchy. Thus, those involved in the conspiracies were almost entirely drawn from the educated, or "respectable" classes. The great majority of them, moreover, were quite young men, young doctors, young teachers, young lawyers; men, for the most part, without any coherent line of policy, and, in the vast majority of cases, men whose motive in joining the secret society to which they belonged was nothing deeper than devotion to some teacher or leader who generally took care not to appear.

The written statement, or confession, of one of these conspirators, as given in the report, throws a flood of light on the position. "As regards the recruitment of young students as members of the secret society," the statement runs, "it is done in the following way: The word liberty has a charm which appeals peculiarly to young sentimental minds. Designing persons give out the idea of a widespread organization, and tempt young men to join it as the best way of serving their country. The young recruits are kept quite in the dark as to the magnitude of the work they are to do, and are enticed into swallowing the tempting bait. They are in the beginning utilized as messengers and minor workers, for carrying out news and information. Gradually, they are drawn into the actual work, and when once they have been thoroughly initiated into it, it becomes impossible to give up connection with the secret organization." Young men of this type have, as the Rowlett report plainly indicates, proved fertile soil for revolutionaries whose aim was, in the words of the committee, "eventually to subvert by violent means British rule in India, and meanwhile to assassinate government officials. To obtain such help as might be obtainable from the Indian army, and to finance their enterprises by plundering their fellow countrymen."

Now, although there was a close connection between the individuals associated with the various revolutionary outrages, the movement as a whole apparently lacked a central organization. Moreover, the authorities found it extraordinarily difficult to bring the various crimes home to those suspected of having committed them. So much indeed was this the case that the committee insisted that it was recognized early in 1914 "that the forces of law and order, working through the ordinary channels, were beaten." The onset of the war, followed within a few months by the Defense of India Act, which gave the authorities extraordinary powers concerning all manner of sedition, furnished the first effective means of dealing with these conspiracies, whilst the large number of arrests of suspected persons, and the subsequent investigation which those arrests rendered possible, have resulted in the first clear statement of the position as summed up in the report of the Rowlett Committee.

In these circumstances, therefore, it is not surprising to find that the committee is of opinion that the only way, at the present time, of dealing with the matter is to invest the authorities permanently with many of those powers with which they were invested temporarily under the Defense of India Act. No doubt such a finding is a correct one, but the Rowlett Committee is very far, of course, from suggesting that such an arrangement should have any permanence. What the permanent solution of the question will be, it is impossible to say, but one fact seems to emerge with extraordinary clarity from the whole situation, and that is that one of the main causes of this particular type of unrest is the existing educational system. There can, indeed, be no question, as is pointed out in that part of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, on reforms in India, dealing with the question of education, that education in India has largely failed because, in the praiseworthy effort to avoid forcing the "mind of India" into an alien mold, education has been made far too much a question simply of intellect. So much has this been the case that the Indian has come to look upon Western education almost entirely as a means to "getting on." Not as something which will help him to a larger outlook and to opportunities for public service, but rather as something which will help to raise his caste and widen the gulf between himself and the masses. The result of this is that there are far too many doctors, far too many journalists, far too many lawyers, and far too many teachers, for the places open to them. Thus, with a thin veneer of Western education, more than ever unfitted to turn themselves to industrial, com-

mercial, or agricultural pursuits, blocked in their effort to obtain an outlet for their energies through the channels they had mapped out for themselves, they fall easy victims to the sedition monger and conspirator. One of the most pressing needs of India, the Montagu-Chelmsford report declares, is to "foster more widely in the schools and colleges those ideas of duty and discipline, of common responsibility, of civic obligation on which a sound political life depends." This is surely a fair statement of the case. Whatever temporary means are adopted to put down conspiracies in India, there can be little question that the permanent means here, as everywhere, lies along the lines of a more enlightened education, accompanied, as is seen so clearly in the Montagu-Chelmsford report, by a steadily enlarged opportunity for self-government.

Bi-Lingualism in Saskatchewan

It is particularly satisfactory to find all shades of political opinion in Saskatchewan joined in supporting the bill, now before the Legislature, for amending the School Act so as to make English the only language to be taught in the schools. For several years past Canada has been awakening to the evils of bi-lingualism. About two and a half years ago, Manitoba solved the question by abolishing the bi-lingual clause in its Education Act, and setting itself, with the utmost thoroughness, to carry out the provisions of the new act. And now Saskatchewan is following a good example.

Under the existing statute any foreign language may be taught during the last school hour of each day. This permission is, under the terms of the bill, to be abolished, and so the ideal of "English and English only" throughout the Province is to be rendered possible. It is welcome, however, to find that the utmost consideration is to be extended to the French element in making this change. In order that the new law may not interfere with the instruction of French-speaking pupils who do not understand English at all, it is to be permissible to give instruction in the French language in the first grade only, or not beyond the first year of the pupil's school attendance. After that period it ought to be, and, of course, will be, possible to carry on the instruction of the child entirely in English. The proviso in the measure, however, is essentially necessary, and displays that consideration which is most certainly the due of the French element. As the Premier, Mr. Martin, justly puts it, "We must be prepared to approach the question in a broad way. The object we must have in view is to unite the people of this Province regardless of race or sect, and not try to drive any part of the people in an isolated group or class. It is," he adds, "a question which must be dealt with from a sympathetic standpoint."

This, of course, can be done all the more readily since the justice of enforcing uniformity of language throughout the Dominion cannot be seriously questioned by those who really understand the position. Canada is a British dominion, and an English-speaking country. An invitation is extended to immigrants to come and find a home and livelihood in its vast territories. The invitation, however, is extended on one condition, namely, that those who come will align themselves with the customs of the country, and identify themselves with its aims and aspirations. That they will, moreover, take an honest pride in its welfare and future; in a word, that they will seek to become good Canadians. For the achievement of this ideal of unity nothing is more essential than to have, and to keep intact, this common meeting place of a common speech.

War Order Cancellations

THE readjustment of industrial and economic conditions since the signing of the armistice has been going on in a more rapid way than could have been long foreseen. The removal of price fixing and certain other restrictions in the United States, on January 1, has tended to accelerate the movement toward the normal. Although a very large part of the war orders, representing \$17,000,000,000 on the books of industrial concerns when the armistice was signed, have been canceled, this action has not caused any serious dislocation of business. The great manufacturing concerns of the country, whose equipment has been devoted almost entirely to the making of war materiel, are installing equipment for the production of peace-time goods, the output of which promises to be on a larger scale than ever before.

The United States Government has signified its intention of helping, wherever possible, in the readjustment of economic affairs. There is no doubt that it will see that no industrial concern that entered wholeheartedly into the production of war supplies shall lose anything by the cancellation of war orders. It is to the interest of the whole people that such adjustments as are right and equitable shall be made, and made speedily. It has been reported that the finances of some small concerns have been placed in jeopardy by reason of certain red-tape formalities that require a considerable length of time if observed in the usual way. A good measure of common sense would aid in overcoming these difficulties. If business is allowed to resume normal activities without unnecessary handicap, there is little doubt that, within the next few months, it will be moving buoyantly. The fact is that there is a world-wide demand for all kinds of merchandise. Shelves everywhere are bare. The cancellation of war orders should presently be entirely offset by the orders for civilian uses.

One thing that seems to impede readjustment is the question of prices. The trend of commodity prices is downward. The downward movement is naturally resisted by those who hold the commodities. Probably the largest individual holder of commodities is the United States Government. The Secretary of War has issued a statement in which he says that, in order to prevent undue disturbance of business, "accumulations by the War Department of either raw material or finished products will be distributed when and where liquidation of such supplies will least interfere with the return of industry to normal conditions." This is certainly encouraging, and business interests generally should apparently

be assured that no sudden decline in prices will be permitted. There is likely to be much hand-to-mouth business transacted until it is known that normal conditions have once more been attained. Great prosperity is predicted by men of large affairs. The war has taught many needed lessons in the way of economy and thrift, and there is greater cooperation than formerly between the government and the industries. There is closer unity between capital and labor than ever before. Moreover, there is a closer international relationship. All of these new conditions furnish a basis for a new prosperity which should be shared by all the nations of the world.

Theorists Take a Hand

IMPORTANT posts in the public service are now held by educators, authors, and journalists to such an extent that the naming of another member of the educational or writing profession for some high office scarcely causes remark. It was not so very many years ago, in the United States, that one heard frequent mention of "the scholar in politics." The mention was frequent because instances of such association were rare. The phrase was commonly used at the time of Mr. Lodge's first election to Congress; it was often heard as late as when he entered the Senate; and, less frequently, when Mr. Roosevelt became a prominent figure in national affairs. There were, of course, occasional and notable instances of literary men acting in an official capacity, such as that of John Lothrop Motley, whose service as Minister to Austria was performed under the administration of Lincoln, and as Minister to England under that of Grant. Back in the forties, even, Edward Everett, who had begun his career as a teacher of Greek at Harvard College, and had become editor of a leading American periodical, later a member of Congress, and still later Governor of Massachusetts, was Minister to England. He then returned, for a few years, to the calling of the educator, as president of Harvard College, although he was afterward Secretary of State, and a Senator from Massachusetts. Carl Schurz, who was Minister to Spain under Lincoln, a Senator from Wisconsin, and a member of the Cabinet of President Hayes, was a newspaper correspondent, editor, or publisher, during a large part of the time when he was not too closely engaged in political activities, or as a soldier. Then there was the case of James Russell Lowell, who was Minister to Spain under President Hayes, and to England under President Garfield. Andrew D. White, the first president of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, gave many years of his busy career to public duties, serving as Minister to Russia under President Benjamin Harrison; Minister to Germany under President Hayes; and Ambassador to Germany under the McKinley Administration.

The influence and example of Mr. Roosevelt, himself primarily an author of historical and other works, turned the attention of many young men in educational and literary walks, along with that of thousands of others, more than ever before to the civic duties and responsibilities of the individual. Naturally he drew about him many well educated and some literary men. In his Cabinet, as Secretary of State, was John Hay, who, though perhaps most often thought of as a leader of the modern school of frank and straightforward diplomacy, will also go down in history as an author and journalist. Mr. Roosevelt also appointed, as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Whitelaw Reid, who for many years was editor of one of the New York dailies.

When President Wilson entered the White House, it was noticed that he selected an unusually large number of educators and writers for positions of importance in the government. The natural inference was that his experience and observation, during many years as a university professor and president, and as an author, had convinced him that such vocations, as well as the practice of law and business experience, in many instances fit men for high governmental duties. Thus, to mention some readily thought of, he appointed as Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who for many years had been editor of a newspaper in Raleigh, North Carolina. For another Cabinet position, that of Secretary of Agriculture, the President chose David F. Houston, who for several years had been chancellor of Washington University, in St. Louis, Missouri, and, earlier, president of the University of Texas, after having been president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. For the important post of Ambassador in London, Mr. Wilson, as all the world well remembers, selected Walter Hines Page, who had had a notable career as editor, at different times, of several prominent American periodicals. To be Ambassador to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page, author of Southern and other stories and of biographical works, was named. Brand Whitlock, in his earlier years a newspaper man, and later an author, as well as a politician, was made Minister to Belgium, and served during the greater part of the period of the war. It was said that one of the aspects of the office that attracted him was the opportunity it apparently offered for writing a book or two. Instead, Mr. Whitlock no doubt found himself busier than ever before in his very active experience.

Frederic J. Stimson, Ambassador to Argentina, is an author as well as a lawyer, having written stories, and also works on law. Garrett Dropers, sent as Minister to Greece, had been professor of economics at Williams College, in Williamstown, Massachusetts; earlier, a professor at the University of Japan; and, for eight years, president of the University of South Dakota. William E. Gonzales, made Minister to Cuba, was editor-in-chief of a newspaper in Columbia, South Carolina. Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, appointed Minister to Costa Rica, had, in his early years, been editor of a newspaper in that town. He was also a writer on historical, political, and economic subjects. Paul S. Reinsch, named for Minister to China, at the time of his appointment was professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin, in Madison. He is also the author of works on historical, political, and Oriental subjects, some of which have been translated into the Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, and German languages. Ira N. Morris, sent as Minister to Sweden, is put down in

the reference books as being an author. Pleasant A. Stovall, Minister to Switzerland, had been engaged in newspaper activities for many years in different cities in Georgia, and when appointed was editor of a Savannah paper. Preston McGowin, Minister to Venezuela, had long been an all-round newspaper man in the service of journals in the South and Middle West, and for some time was a Washington correspondent. And now Carter Glass, newspaper man, of Lynchburg, Virginia, with experience in Congress, has been made a member of the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.

Notes and Comments

COLONEL ROOSEVELT's depth of knowledge as well as the versatility of his acquisitions find illustration in the statement by the famous naturalist, John Burroughs, that President Roosevelt, during his last term, took him to a favorite retreat in the woods of Virginia where the two spent three days in identifying and naming birds. "He taught me," says John Burroughs, "two new birds, Bewick's wren and one of the rare warblers; and I taught him two, the swamp sparrow and one other which I now forget." And then there is this incident: "I asked him if he had ever seen the little gray gnat-catcher in that vicinity. 'Yes,' he said, 'I saw one yesterday.' He took me to the place, a little run with some old plum trees on the bank, and instantly said, 'There it is now!' And, sure enough, there was the tiny bird in a field near by." And this was the same man who waved the "big stick."

THE geese whose extraordinary behavior saved Rome, as every schoolboy used to be supposed to know, had their successors in the geese that, throughout Belgium and Northern France, hissed, screeched, and otherwise behaved strangely when the Germans were coming but were not yet visible. Some day perhaps a book will be written, if it has not been written already, about the behavior of animals and birds during the war. It will, no doubt, include the parrots that were placed on the Eiffel Tower and, until they got used to whatever warned them of something coming, betrayed the approach of distant aeroplanes. In the north of England the keepers of game preserves report that the pheasants were uneasy and alarmed whenever ships were firing on the North Sea; and it was also noticed in many places that cats, dogs, chickens, and ducks were aware of distant battles or the approach of enemies. The cause remains unexplained, but a likely explanation seems to be that birds and animals are more susceptible than men to air vibration caused by guns or the whirling of aeroplane propellers. Where the sounds were near and frequent they soon got used to them and paid no further attention.

How pleasantly prophetic of a new order of things on the farm is the steady way in which the electric light and service wire is coming into use! Here and there, as a beginning, the farms are no longer isolated by distance; the work is made easier; the darkness of night in the country is broken by the star-like illumination of electric lights. In the neighborhood of Abilene, Kansas, for example, more than 300 farms are now using electricity as commonly as the most up-to-date city homes and factories. It lights the houses, operates the telephone, supplies power for the work of the farm, and enables the housewife to cook, iron, and do the sweeping with the vacuum cleaner. The average cost to the farmer for equipment and wiring for house and barns is from \$300 to \$600 and the expense per month, including such operations as grinding, pumping, cutting ensilage, etc., ranges under \$5. Hardly any change in domestic arrangements could be more important.

WHEREVER there are examination papers there are likely to be some of those startlingly incongruous answers that have been called "howlers," as, for example, when the struggling schoolboy wrote down that "the minority is composed of the minors." So it happened with the examination papers handed in by aspirants for government work at the beginning of the war, and some of the "howlers" are just being made public. One candidate, asked to meet the examination requirement of a "photograph of the applicant taken within two years," sent in the picture of a chubby child sitting on an imitation rock, and explained in a letter, "This photograph was taken when I was three years old, and is the nearest to two years that I have." The "howler" does not do much to advance the interests of the perpetrator, but it greatly lightens the arduous task of reading examination papers.

WHEN Thomas Watson studied the three R's under Schoolmaster Wilson in Carlisle, England, he may have had his youthful ideas of future fame, but he surely did not think of reaching it in later years by being introduced to his teacher's grandson. There are many ways in which the world comes to hear of a man; but Thomas Watson, as the only surviving pupil of the grandfather of the President of the United States, welcoming that chief executive on the first occasion of an official presidential visit to England, comes into the newspaper by a road that has never been followed before and is hardly likely to be followed again. A truthful and modest man, as here appears, he rested content with the fact and made no effort to improve upon it with interesting anecdote. Asked what he remembered of his old school-teacher he admitted that he remembered nothing. "I was rather a small fellow then," said Thomas.

WITH fewer sheep in the United States, by 12,000,000, than there were seventeen years ago, it is not strange that the government is asking farmers to raise more wool-producing animals. The now familiar slogan, "Ten hens in every back yard," is supplemented by another, "A bunch of sheep in every farmyard." The appeal is made especially to farmers in the corn belt, but eastern farmers, too, are becoming interested. The great sheep ranches of the West are being broken up, and new methods of sheep-raising must be developed. It has been suggested that several sheep in every flock shall be equipped with a cow bell to aid in their protection. No doubt there are thousands of such bells reposing in farmhouse cupboards. Their tinkle in the pastures and along the roadsides once more would be a welcome sound.